The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3878. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

GEN. GRANT'S DEPARTMENT.

The Occupation of Selma, Ala., by Gen. Sherman Confirmed.

Unfavorable Reports from Gen. Smith's Cavalry Expedition.

The Rebels Forrest, Lee and Adams Concentrating Against Him.

A Severe Fight at West Point, Mississippi.

THE ADVANCE FROM CHATTANOOGA

Our Recent Movement Only a Reconnoissance.

The Rebels in Force at Dalton and Gen. Thomas Still at Tunnel Hill.

LONGSTREET MOVING TO ATLANTA.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Friday, Feb. 26.

Arrivals from Vicksburgh confirm the previous reports that Gen. SHERMAN had occupied Selma, Ala.

The reports from Gen. SMITH's cavalry expedition are not so good.

Stragglers who arrived here to-day state that the rebel Generals FORREST, ADAMS, LEE and RODDY, concentrated their forces against those of Gen. SMITH, and forced him back with considerable loss. He had a severe fight at West Point, Mississippi.

The slow movements of Col. WARING's Division, consisting mainly of Pennsylvania and New-Jersey regiments, delayed the expedition some eight days, giving the enemy time to concentrate their forces.

It is reported that SMITH is slowly falling back toward Memphis, but the report is not generally believed, as little credit can be placed in the statements of stragglers.

THE ADVANCE FROM CHATTANOOGA.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Feb. 27.

The *Gazette's* Tunnel Hill dispatch of the 26th says: on Thursday night our troops fell back to Tunnel Hill, which place will be held. The reconnoissance was entirely successful, and developed the fact that the enemy is in force at Dalton.

CLAIBORNE's Division which had been dispatched to reinforce POLK, was recalled and got back in time to participate in the fight.

This was one important result accomplished.

Our entire loss was 300.

The rebels suffered more severely.

The *Commercial's* Huntsville, Ala., dispatch says: Reliable information shows that LONGSTREET is falling back to Atlanta. Part of his force is supposed to have reached there on the 25th.

A large portion of his forces were without shoes, and many nearly naked.

WHEELER had been relieved from the command of the rebel cavalry by BRECKINRIDGE and BUCKNER, who were preparing for a raid into Kentucky.

THE REVERSE IN FLORIDA.

Gen. Seymour under Arrest—Gen. Vodges in Command—Further Particulars of the Battle—Our Forces Caught in a Trap—The Forty-eighth New-York, &c.

Concerning the reverse in Florida, (of which the TIMES yesterday had the only account, meagre and unsatisfactory though it was,) we learn in addition the following, which is interesting:

Gen. SEYMOUR, who commanded the expedition, had been placed under arrest, by order of Gen. GILLMORE.

His successor is Gen. VODGES, who left Hilton Head on Tuesday last, with reinforcements for Jacksonville, consisting of an entire division.

Our information says it was the opinion of officers who took part in the expedition, that our total losses in killed, wounded and missing are between 1,200 and 1,500.

Gen. SEYMOUR is severely censured in not throwing out scouts and skirmishers as our troops advanced. As it was, our troops were led into a trap.

HAMILTON's Artillery led the van, and suffered severely. The rebel sharpshooters picked off their horses, and the guns had to be abandoned.

The Fortieth Massachusetts (mounted infantry) have also suffered severely. In the retreat, many of our wounded were left behind, within the enemy's lines.

Our troops were right in front of the Confederate batteries, in a piece of woods, before we were aware of their presence, and when their batteries opened a galling fire, our men were driven back, panic-stricken, and in disorder.

The rebel force is not known, but it is supposed to have been large. One of the prisoners captured stated that troops had recently been sent down from Charleston, and that Gen. BEAUREGARD was in command.

The announcement made in the TIMES that Purser McMANUS, of the *Fulton*, had a complete list of the killed and wounded in his possession, caused a large number of persons who have friends in the department to visit him.

He was pressed during the entire day with questions about the fate of relatives and friends, and did all in his power to relieve the great anxiety which is so generally felt. He said, however, that he was prevented by positive orders from giving the list for publication in the press, or even exhibiting it to the poor people whom Gen. GILLMORE appears to have needlessly placed in the torture of suspense. The following is an extract from a letter received by Mr. L. B. WYMAN, dated Hilton Head, Feb. 23:

"The expedition to Florida, from which we expected such good results, has, so far, proved a failure; in other words, our troops have been badly whipped.

It seems they were ordered to march too far into the State, and came upon fifteen thousand of the enemy, and a terrible battle ensued. BARTON's Brigade were in front, and of course suffered badly. Col. BARTON had two horses killed under him, and received several balls through his hat, coat, etc., yet he was unhurt.

Yesterday was one of the most anxious days of my whole life. I heard of the fight early in the morning, and that Col. BARTON's whole command had been captured.

Capt. DUNBAR and Lieut. MOSER, of the Forty-eighth, are here wounded; Lieut. KEENAN was killed. I do not yet know how many of the Forty-eighth were killed, but there are a large number wounded, and some are in the hands of the enemy. Two Colonels of the brigade are badly wounded, and one killed.

Everyone at this post feels sadly enough. I have seen several of the wounded to-day, and I feel that the whole of Florida is not worth half the suffering and anguish this battle has caused.

I fear there will be more hard fighting in Florida yet, and we have not force enough.

The rebels can bring their whole army down there in a short time, and, while there is nothing being done at the North, there is no reason why they will not do so."

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Directory of the Families of Colored Soldiers—Great Preparations for a March of a Great Army of Colored Troops—Outrages by Rebel Robbers, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PORT HUDSON, LA., Sunday, Feb. 14.

There have been untold evils endured by the families of colored soldiers in this department, growing out of the abrupt separation made by the enlistments which have been going on now for nearly a year. At Brashear City, when thousands of refugees came from toward Alexandria and the borders of Texas, last Summer, and the able-bodied men were taken into the army, the families were allowed to scatter into all parts of the department, and no effort of any account made to let them know what became of their husbands and fathers. Hence, the soldiers, when paid, are unable to render any aid to their families because they do not know where they are. The families may be dead and buried and the soldiers are unable to know it. It is well known that the sorrow occasioned in the breasts of the soldiers on account of this separation has taken many a noble fellow to his grave.

I saw a tall, noble looking man, in the regimental schoolhouse. He held his book in his hand. I asked him if he had his lesson? He said "no." I asked him "why?" He said: "I has so much grief cause I can't find where my family is, dat I can't study. I can't drill, I can't do nothing." I have seen men in hospital whose chief trouble appeared to be that their families were in the department, but they did not know where. I have seen men, when paid their wages, go about with twenty, thirty, or forty dollars in their hands, saying: "How I wish I know where my family was so dat I could help dem wid dis money!" This state of things coming to the knowledge of Gen. BANKS, he, with his accustomed promptness, comprehending the outrage upon humanity, at once instituted the means for a remedy of the evil, and in Special Orders No. 37, directed Rev. T. W. CONWAY to be temporarily detached from his regiment, with the view of having a registry made of the names, locations, numbers, condition and treatment of the families of all the colored soldiers in the department. The supervision of this important work is in the hands of Col. GEO. H. HANKS, who has done so much already for the improvement of the condition of the freed people of this State. It is believed that forty or fifty thousand dollars per month could be sent by the colored soldiers to their families, if the whereabouts of the families were known. When the directory, embracing the above objects, is completed by Chaplain CONWAY, it is believed no greater good will have been done to these poor sufferers, and Col. HANKS, with his other great labors in their behalf, will find in this a great aid toward the great end which he has in view.

Gen. BANKS, in ordering this work, has established a new cause of affection for him, which will be appreciated by all the friends of the cause of liberty in our country.

During the past week, each of the regiments of the Corps d'Afrique has been reviewed by Gen. ANDREWS, and when each regiment is reviewed, then each brigade and division, and finally the whole corps. One would be surprised at the appearance of the regiments of this corps. To think that in eight months, men who had been slaves all their life would make such excellent soldiers, would be as much as one could well do. All the officers believe that these reviews are the prelude to a grand advance. The sudden arrival of new ambulances and stretchers would seem to justify the belief that a forward movement is intended. The soldiers are amazingly glad at the idea. In brushing their uniforms, brightening their buttons, and blacking their boots, they often say: "We is a gwine to pay our respectable compliments to our old masters."

How strange it is that we have yet no knowledge of our Government having adopted wiser law in regard to the pay of these soldiers! They work as hard and as faithfully as any soldiers in the world. But Congressmen cannot well spend time in behalf of the poor colored soldier, although it strikes me that the honorable gentlemen are quite willing to have these troops build forts and fight battles for the purpose of keeping JEFF. DAVIS from entering and ruining the States where they belong. A poor colored soldier was buried the other day. When he died he owed his Government twenty dollars for clothing worn in digging Government ditches and building Government fortifications; and why? Because the Government only gave him seven dollars per month—less than enough to cover his nakedness.

It is well known that on both sides of the river near us bands of deserters from the rebel army are being formed into bands of plunderers and robbers.

An old woman coming toward Port Hudson with six bales of cotton, was met by one of these bands. She was quietly informed that she must give up the cotton. She remonstrated by saying that her children were starving, and that she wanted supplies of provisions for her cotton else her family would starve to death. It made no difference. She had to go back. One of the robbers dressed himself in the attire of a female, entered the lines, sold the cotton, pocketed the money, and went away with a small fortune in his purse.

An old Louisianian says: "I pray God this war may go on three years more, for the reason that the rebellion will have to be burnt out by fire. Under God's heaven nothing else will do." C.

Outrages by Guerrillas.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Saturday, Feb. 20.

Rev. Mr. IRWIN, of Indiana, who has just returned from a visit to the camps at Brashear City, brings the following awful news from the commanding officer of the Twenty-fifth Regiment, Corps d'Afrique.

Rev. Mr. COX, Chaplain of that regiment, an old Union resident of this State, and a minister of the Methodist Church, while on a visit to his home near Donaldsonville, was siezed by guerrillas, and hung to a tree near his house.

Several soldiers of his regiment, having been on a visit to their homes near that of Mr. COX, escaped, and brought the sad intelligence of the fact to the commanding officer of the regiment at Brashear City.

Does not this outrage demonstrate the necessity of clearing the country of every rascally rebel who skulks about waiting to murder every Union man they can see. Let us have men to clear the country of these wretches. Let us have rope enough to pay them in their own coin.

Movements of Generals.

CAIRO, Ill., Saturday, Feb. 27.

Brig.-Gen. DAVIDSON, now here, has been ordered to relieve Gen. HATCH, in charge of the Cavalry Bureau, at St. Louis. He will leave for that city this evening.

Brig.-Gen. ROBERTS, of Iowa, is here, en route to the Department of the Gulf.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 27.

THE SCHELDT DUES.

The Senate yesterday ratified the treaty between the United States and Belgium for the extinguishment of the Scheldt dues, the United States to pay its pro-rata of the capitalization. The Belgians agree to extend to the United States the reductions of import duties which may result from subsequent treaties with other Powers.

DESERTERS FROM LEE.

Advices from the Army of the Potomac say that fourteen deserters came in yesterday, some bringing their muskets, etc. They had been on picket duty and belonged to different States, several being from the First Virginia Artillery.

DISMISSED THE SERVICE.

A general order has been issued dismissing Major J. Q. ANDERSON, of the Seventeenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, for having, in violation of existing orders and the customs of war, crossed the line of pickets, delivering and receiving letters from persons outside the lines. Major R. REINHOLD, of the same regiment, having sanctioned and authorized the aforesaid act of Major ANDERSON, is also dismissed, subject to the approval of the President.

REFUGEES FROM RICHMOND.

To-day, forty-three refugees from Richmond, consisting of ten women and children, were taken to the Provost Marshal's office by United States Detective CARTER, of the steamer *Weldon*, picked up at different points on the Lower Potomac. The personal effects of the parties filled two large furniture wagons, and many of them had upon their persons a considerable amount of money in gold and silver. These refugees are principally Germans, but are unwilling to reveal anything in relation to affairs in Richmond, perhaps because of their ignorance, or from the fact that the head of each family has a pass, saying:—"The bearer has taken the oath of allegiance to the Confederate States, and being pledged not to reveal, either directly or indirectly, any information that may benefit the enemy, is permitted to pass beyond the Confederate lines."

THE ALABAMA.

Advices received at the State Department from Mr. PRUYN, United States Minister in Japan, dated Jan. 15, state that the *Alabama* at that time was still at large.

FOREIGN ARMY VISITORS.

Lieut.-Col. T. T. LIONEL GALLOWAY, of the Royal Engineers, and Capt. Alderson, of the Royal Artillery, British Army, accompanied by Capt. Munton, of Gen. Barnard's Staff, have just made a visit to the fortifications around Alexandria. The two officers first-named are accredited agents of the English Government, sent out to examine and report upon the progress made by the United States in artillery and fortifications.

The Loss of the Bohemian.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, Feb. 27.

The testimony taken before the Coroner's Jury in relation to the loss of the steamship *Bohemian* is all in.

Benjamin J. Willard, acting pilot, testified as follows: He had been out during the day eight miles, when the fog shut down; ran in and anchored near Bangs Island Point; did not think it safe for the vessel to approach the coast that night; did not see the steamer's signals owing to the fog; the lookout heard the gun, but supposed it might be firing in the city to celebrate WASHINGTON's birthday; the first knowledge he had of the wreck was from the tug-boat, with the chief officer of the *Bohemian* on board, coming from the city.

Several other witnesses were examined corroborating the statements of those previously given.

SECOND DISPATCH.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, Feb. 27—P. M.

The Coroner's Jury, in the case of the loss of the *Bohemian*, find the following verdict:

That the collision was occasioned by an error in judgment of Capt. BORLAND, as to his distance from the lights; that had the steamer been where he supposed she was, it would have been wise to have taken a more easterly course than he did; that the collision would not have occurred had there been a bell-boat on Alden's rock; censures the pilot for not being in a position to observe the steamer's signals; that a large proportion of the lives were lost in consequence of the swamping of boat No. 2; that boat No. 6, in refusing to come back, though only partially filled, increased the loss; and that after the ship had struck every officer and man belonging to the ship did his best to save the lives of the passengers.

Six more bodies were found to-day.

The Rebel Army in Virginia—Statements by an Orderly of Gen. Lee's.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 25.

One of Gen. LEE'S orderlies, private TAYLOR, of the Fourth Virginia Cavalry, came into our lines yesterday, and arrived here to-day. He has been in the rebel army about fifteen months, and the last three months has been on duty at Gen. LEE's headquarters as orderly to Gen. LEE, whose Winter-quarters are upon the road from Orange Court-house to Verdiersville, about two miles from the former place.

Gen. LEE lives in a tent without any floor to it, having refused to have one put in, as others were having done. He keeps very much to himself, never drinks or swears, and is very popular with the army, who have implicit reliance in the old man.

Gen. J. B. STUART has his headquarters about two miles from LEE's headquarters, and on the road to Robinson's River. His camp is on the side of the mountain, in the woods. His force is reduced by casualties, desertion, by loss of horses, and by going home to recruit, until they have scarcely enough men to do camp duty with. JEB. STUART is very gay, drinks bad whisky, and gives a great many parties, at which he entertains a great many friends from the army and from the surrounding country.

Mr. TAYLOR is, young man, and has relatives in Ohio. His chances for knowing the strength and condition of the rebel army were good, and his story is credited by the War Department, and he has been given transportation to Cincinnati. He says there are not now left in the vicinity of Orange Court-house, in LEE's entire command, over twenty-five thousand men, if there are that many; that the last month LEE has been giving furloughs liberally to all who would reënlist, to go home to recruit; that from fifty to thirty days are given them.

Gen. LEE tells his officers that the Yankees will be filling up their armies in March and he must be ready for them. He says he will have sixty thousand men by that time, and can hold double that number in check. When we made our last movement across the Rapidan, while BUTLER threatened Richmond, they were apprized of our movement when it commenced by citizens coming in; and when our troops crossed the river and surprised their pickets, Gen. LEE was engaged in sending men to Richmond by rail, and told Gen. EWELL that this move on his front was only a feint.

They have but two corps now, under Gens. A. P. HILL and EWELL. The latter is full, but the former has been depleted to aid LONGSTREET, whose whole corps is still absent. Their horses have suffered severely from the want of forage, many thousands having died, and hundreds of men are without shoes and clothing to keep them warm. Over two hundred men have been shot during the Winter for desertion.

They were captured trying to get over to our lines and at home, not being willing to return to the army. He says two things, generally of some account, have ceased to have any value in the rebel army—they are paper money and life. Private soldiers have long ceased to use money to buy anything. Sutlers are no more, and anything wanted is either obtained as a gift or stolen, generally the latter.

Many refused to take their pay when offered to them, alleging that it is worthless, it taking nearly three months' pay to buy one dollar in gold. The soldiers families all over the South have long been objects of charity, and been forced to beg or steal to keep life in their wasted frames, and this is tending, more than anything else, to demoralize their army, and may retard the return of those home on furloughs.

The Hibernian Outward Bound.

PORTLAND, Saturday, Feb. 27.

The steamer *Hibernian* will sail for Liverpool about 11 o'clock to-morrow.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Convention of Loyal People in West Tennessee.

CAIRO, Ill., Friday, Feb. 26.

The following particulars of the Convention of Loyal People of West Tennessee, are taken from the Memphis *Bulletin*:

"The adjourned meeting of the Convention of Loyal People of West Tennessee, which met in this City, on the evening of the 23d instant, was a large and enthusiastic affair.

A loyal and eloquent address was made by Dr. BUTLER, of Arkansas.

The following resolutions, in substance, were unanimously adopted:

First—Disavowal of further participation in and responsibility for the rebellion, and providing that proper measures be immediately adopted for reorganizing the State Government on the basis of absolute loyalty to the Union and the Constitution.

Second—All acts passed by the Legislature, dissolving the relation of the State of Tennessee to the United States are declared to be without authority and null and void.

Third—Declares for the resumption of Federal relations in the Union, with such reforms in the State Constitution as will make future rebellion and secession impossible.

Fourth—The importance is recognized of making the State Constitution republican in fact as well as in name, by guaranteeing the natural and inherent rights of all persons in the State: also providing that Slavery shall henceforth cease and be forever prohibited; also denying the elective franchise to all persons who have been engaged in the rebellion, who fail satisfactorily to establish their fidelity to the National Government and its laws.

Fifth—That immediate steps be taken to reorganize the State under the Constitution and laws of the United States, and to that end all the loyal people are invited to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, prescribed by Gov. ANDREW JOHNSON.

Seventh—Requests Gov. ANDREW JOHNSON to issue a proclamation for the election of delegates to a convention to amend the State Constitution, so as to confirm the fact of emancipation already accomplished by the rebellion and the war.

Eighth—Requests the Loyal Union State Executive Committee for West Tennessee to lay these resolutions before Gov. ANDREW JOHNSON, and to confer with him as to the accomplishment of the facts therein set forth.

Ninth—The acts of President LINCOLN and his Administration in suppressing the rebellion are indorsed, and they pledge their support to sustain and complete the work.

The sixth resolution, pledging their influence to secure by State legislation, reimbursement for the losses resulting from emancipation to citizens of undoubted loyalty, now coöperating in reclaiming the State from Slavery, met with an animated discussion, and, with a substitute for it, was referred back to the committee for further consideration.

Mr. MORGAN, President of the convention, congratulated the delegates on the unanimity in sentiment which existed. He hoped the "Emancipation Platform" adopted would continue to gather strength and adherents, until the last vestige of Slavery shall be abolished from the State.

The convention then adjourned to meet the following evening in a larger building, when Hon. HORACE MAYNARD would address the meeting.

Loss of the British Schooner Sir Colin Campbell—Rescue of her Captain and Crew.

The British schooner *Sir Colin Campbell*, Capt. COLLINS, sailed from New-York, Dec. 3, 1863, for Montego Bay, Jamaica; arrived there and discharged her cargo without accident, and sailed for the island of Grand Cayman on the 26th of December, arrived at Grand Cayman on the 28th, and Vivorilla Key on the 31st. Jan. 2 took in one hundred and twenty tons of guano, and sailed for Cape Gracias a Dios for water; returned to Vivorilla to land stevedores and men, the pilot yet in charge of the vessel. Jan. 13, when off Vivorilla and beating up to anchorage, was struck by a heavy squall, missed stays and struck on a coral reef; got out an anchor and hove all sails aback, when she came off with three feet water in the hold. At 3 P. M. had five feet water in the hold, and leaking badly. Being in a sinking condition, ran her ashore to save as much as possible; cut away sails, rigging, &c., and built a tent on shore, waiting for some vessel to pass to take the party off, the island being uninhabited. On the 15th of January was taken off by schooner *Pow Wow*, which landed the stevedore and gang, and three of the seamen at Cecil Keys. The Captain and the rest of the men proceeded to St. Andrews, and from thence to Aspinwall by schooner *Temperance*, and thence to New-York by steamship *Illinois*. The *Sir C. C.* was 91 tons register, hailed from and was owned in Halifax, N. S., by G. VIGUS and others.

The Chesapeake Case.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Saturday, Feb. 27.

The writ of habeas corpus in the case of the *Chesapeake* prisoners was argued to-day before Hon. J. W. RITCHIE, Judge of the Supreme Court of the Province of New-Brunswick.

The counsel for the prisoners occupied the entire day in arguing upon the points of informality in the warrant of commitment. On Monday they will go into the general question, whether sufficient evidence was given before the Police Magistrate to bring the case within the provisions of the Extradition Treaty.

From Cairo.

CAIRO, Saturday, Feb. 27.

The steamer *Dickey* has arrived here with 30 bales of cotton for St. Louis.

The *Dickey* has also on board the Seventh Wisconsin Battery, reënlisted veterans, en route home.

Over 200 new recruits from Iowa and the same number from Indiana, arrived here yesterday, en route South.

A Guerrilla Raid into Maysville, Ky.

CAIRO, Ill., Saturday, Feb. 27.

Another raid was made upon Maysville, Ky., by guerrillas, on the 25th instant. Considerable property was destroyed and carried off, and much injury done to the place. Mr. HAPPY, a prominent citizen, was killed.

The Quota of Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Feb. 27.

The quota of Missouri, under the President's last call, as stated by a dispatch from Washington, is 9,813. This number had been reduced on Jan. 31 to 5,648, by volunteer enlistments. It is believed that, if the time for the payment of bounties is postponed until the 1st of April, and moderate local bounties are offered, the entire quota of this State can be filled by volunteers.

Death of the Widow of Ex-President Harrison.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Feb. 27.

The widow of Ex-President HARRISON died at North Bend yesterday.

Streeter Hanged.

CLEVELAND, Saturday, Feb. 27.

STREETER was hanged at Medina yesterday. He died declaring his innocence.

Mayoralty Nominations.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Saturday, Feb. 27.

The Republicans to-day nominated Gilbert Mollison for Mayor.

The Democratic nominee for the same office is L. A. G. B. Grant.

Loss of the Ship Palestine.

BOSTON, Saturday, Feb. 27.

The ship *Palestine*, from Boston for Buenos Ayres, was totally wrecked on that coast on the 26th of November. The crew were saved.

New-Bedford Oil Market.

NEW-BEDFORD, Friday, Feb. 26.

The oil market is quiet. The only sales are 205 barrels sperm for manufacture at $1 65 per gallon, and 30 barrels dark at $1 55. Nothing doing in whale oil. One thousand barrels to arrive at Boston have been sold at $1 10 per gallon.

Markets.

CHICAGO, Friday, Feb. 26.

CATTLE—Downward tendency. HOGS without material change; dressed, quiet at $7@$7 60 for lots under 200 [illegible] that, $8.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The War—France Preparing—Politics—Maximilian—The Conspiracy—Loss from the American War—Miscellaneous.

PARIS, Friday, Feb. 5, 1864.

We have got up to fever-heat at last on the subject of war. Two of the old nations of Europe are at war, and France has no hand in it. The thing is monstrous. Even the Emperor, with his loud talk about neutrality and indifference, appears like a fish out of water. For the great dominant military power to remain idle under such circumstances is abnormal, and provokes the national *démangeaison* for military glory. So, the wish being father to the thought, the more ardent ones are telling that the most illustrious of the Marshals have been called to the Palace in consultation, and that a plan of campaign on the Rhine is being organized, or at least that an army of observation is to be sent in that direction. It cannot be conceived as possible that while Germany is divided by her internal quarrels, France does not go in on the Rhine and VICTOR EMANUEL on the Mincio.

At any rate you may be sure that while France is remaining neutral she is getting ready for war. That is the programme. And then when the occasion presents, she, too, will step into the ring, and poor Germany will wish she had never crossed the Elder, or any other stream, with a doubtful future.

The grand oratorical tournament in the Corps Legislatif on the address, finished with a brilliant "field-day" between Messrs. THIERS, ROUHER and JULES FAVRE, in which it was difficult to say which displayed the most talent. For, if the Minister of State was not entirely the equal on all points of his two competitors, it must be taken into account, also, that he has been brought up in the dry school of figures, in fact as a sort of political economist for agricultural and kindred affairs, while Messrs. THIERS and FAVRE are professional speakers.

The Emperor's reply to the address of the Corps Legislatif has had the effect of widening the chasm between himself and the opposition. The Liberal members of the Chamber say that his speech is for them an insult. For them it is a sort of hoisting up of the draw-bridge, a defiance to mortal combat anyhow and anywhere. After the vote of 180,000 against 50,000 in Paris in favor of candidates who promised to demand for the people liberty, and after struggling through a month's brilliant debate in showing the necessity and the propriety of granting this liberty, to be told by the Emperor that they had enough liberty, that he was the Government and they only his second fiddle, and that when he saw fit to take the initiative in any new measure in the way they desired, he would indicate to them the fact, the Opposition, it may well be surmised, is in a mood to accept the challenge; and thereafter, unless his Majesty makes some concessions, strife will be deadly and without quarter.

At last it is settled that MAXIMILIAN is to go to Mexico. The *Moniteur*, of this morning, announces the fact. The late successes in Mexico have made this final decision possible, by giving to the Prince the guarantee he always asked—the free vote of seven-tenths of the country in his favor. The *Moniteur* does not inform us how these votes were obtained; it only says that a second deputation is on its way from Mexico to the residence of the Prince to offer him their guarantee, and then the *Moniteur* adds an extract from a letter of the Prince to Gen. ALMONTE, in which it is declared that the moment the guarantee referred to above arrives, he will start on the voyage to his new Empire.

The Prince will, therefore, soon arrive at Paris, where he is to have a grand ball at the expense of the city. The entire army of occupation in Mexico will be left for some months in that country after the new Emperor's arrival, in order to render security to the throne, and to give time for the organization of a local army, devoted to the new order of things, and to organize, also, the administration of the country. Then the French troops will commence to retire, and will continue until they have all left the country. This is the programme.

Can you throw any light on the question as to how, so soon after the battles of Morelia and San Luis de Potosi, the Junta have been able to send to the Prince the free vote of seven-tenths of the Republic?

It is rumored, as coming from the investigations now going on in regard to the late complot against the Emperor's life, that MAZZINI in effect was not the organizer of the affair, but another Italian of ability, who has consecrated his life to this object, and who was the organizer of the Orsini affair. I do not know what reliance is to be placed in this statement. The trial of the four men now in prison will probably throw all the desired light on the subject.

The London *Morning Post*, it is said, is now used as a medium by paid ministerial writers at Paris, to write down the French opposition at Paris. This very poor attempt at a flank movement had too miserable a failure in its predecessor, the *Morning Chronicle*—which, by the way, is still sueing the Duke de PERSIGNY for its puff-money—for this one to succeed.

According to M. BRAME, Deputy in the Corps Legislatif, the American war has caused a total loss to the world in commerce of six milliards of francs, and to France alone of 1,256 millions of francs. But, added the speaker, notwithstanding the want of cotton, the human family has continued to dress and embellish itself, and thus it is that the commerce in wool has been so much developed. It is in this way that the unhappiness of one makes the happiness of another.

The relatives of the Emperor are being rapidly provided for in snug life offices. The father of the Duke de Morny, M. DE FLAHAULT, has just been made Chancellor of the Legion of Honor, an office from which removals rarely take place otherwise than by the hand of death. The Count DE FLAHAULT was the handsome young officer of the Grand Army at a time when Queen HORTENSE was pining at the Tuileries over her long separation from her husband, the King of Holland, and it was not strange that her heart should have been touched by the gallantries of this brilliant officer. M. DE FLAHAULT is a man of great ability, and is naturally thoroughly attached to the destinies of the BONAPARTE family. Although the office of Chancellor of the Legion of Honor is regarded as the natural right of the aged Marshals and Admirals of France, the fact that M. DE FLAHAULT was an officer during the whole reign of the first NAPOLEON, and that he is the father of the man who is doing more at this moment for the maintenance of the Napoleonic dynasty than any other one man, causes him to be accepted by the sticklers for routine with a tolerable degree of equanimity.

The schools of the Latin quarter have become lately the scenes of demonstrations of various kinds, but which have not conducted to any serious results. At the annual dinners of some of the larger colleges the students shouted for THIERS, and JULES FAVRE, and the Opposition. At the School of Fine Arts, a new decree, limiting candidates for the premiums to 25 years of age, produced an *émeute* of considerable dimensions. The School of Fine Arts has been organized with professors and regular lecturers, like the schools of medicine and of law, and at the end of the lecture of M. VIOLLET-LE-DUC, on Saturday last, it was determined by the students to march in a column two hundred strong to the Louvre, to call out the COUNT DE NIEUWERKERKE, General Director of the Imperial Museums, and demand his interference in their favor. This they did, notwithstanding the opposition of the police, and the Count came down and made a speech which satisfied the boys. In the *mêlée*, for there was a good deal of scuffling with the police, M. THEOPHILE GAUTIER, the journalist, was arrested, to the amusement of everybody, but was at once released at the request of M. DE NIEUWERKERKE.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA

Correspondence Between Gens. Pickett and Peck.

The Reported Hanging of a Negro Soldier by the Rebels Denied.

EMPTY REBEL THREATS.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY AND DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA, NEWBERN, N. C., Feb. 11, 1864.

Maj.-Gen. Pickett, Department of Virginia and North Carolina, Confederate Army, Petersburgh:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose a slip cut from the Richmond *Examiner* of Feb. 8, 1864. It is styled "The Advance on Newbern," and appears to have been extracted from the Petersburgh *Register*, a paper published in the City where your headquarters are located.

Your attention is particularly invited to that paragraph which states "that Col. SHAW was shot dead by a negro soldier from the other side of the river, which he was spanning with a pontoon bridge; and that the negro was watched and followed, taken and hanged after the action at Thomasville."

THE ADVANCE ON NEWBERN.

The Petersburgh *Register* gives the following additional facts of the advance on Newbern: "Our army, according to the report of passengers arriving from Weldon, has fallen back to a point sixteen miles west of Newbern. The reason assigned for this retrograde movement was that Newbern could not be taken by us without a loss on our part, which would find no equivalent in its capture, as the place was stronger than we had anticipated. Yet in spite of this we are sure that the expedition will result in good to our cause. Our forces are in a situation to get large supplies from a country still abundant, to prevent raids on points westward, and keep tories in check, and hang them when caught."

"From a private, who was one of the guard that brought the batch of prisoners through, we learn that Col SHAW was shot dead by a negro soldier from the other side of the river, which he was spanning with a pontoon bridge. The negro was watched, followed, taken, and hanged after the action at Thomasville. It is stated, that when our troops entered Thomasville, a number of the enemy took shelter in the houses and fired upon them. The Yankees were ordered to surrender but refused, whereupon our men set fire to the houses, and their occupants got, bodily, a taste in this world of the flames eternal."

The Government of the United States has wisely seen fit to enlist many thousand colored soldiers to aid in putting down the revolution, and has placed them on the same footing, in all respects, as her white troops. The orders of the President are so just, full and clear, that I inclose a copy for your information.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, July 31, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 252.—The following order from the President is published for the information and government of all concerned:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 30, 1863.

It is the duty of every Government to give protection to its citizens of whatever class, color, or condition, and especially to those organized as soldiers in the public service. The law of nations, and the usages and customs of war, as carried on by civilized Powers, permit no distinction as to color in the treatment of prisoners of war as public enemies. To sell or enslave any captured person on account of his color, and for no offence against the laws of war, is a relapse into barbarism, and a crime against the civilization of the age.

The Government of the United States will give the same protection to all its soldiers; and if the enemy shall sell or enslave any one because of his color, the offence shall be punished by retaliation upon the enemy's prisoners in our possession.

It is therefore ordered that for every soldier of the United States killed in violation of the laws of war, a rebel soldier shall be executed; and for every one enslaved by the enemy or sold into Slavery, a rebel soldier shall be placed at hard labor on the public works, and continue on such labor until the other shall be released and receive the treatment due to a prisoner of war.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Believing that this atrocity has been perpetrated without your knowledge, and that you will take prompt steps to disavow this violation of the usages of war, and to bring the offender to justice, I shall refrain from executing a rebel soldier until I learn your action in the premises.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) JOHN J. PECK, Maj.-Gen.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA, PETERSBURG, Va., Feb. 16, 1864.

Maj.-Gen. John J. Peck, U. S. A., Commanding at Newbern:

GENERAL:—Your communication of the 11th of February is received. I have the honor to state in reply, that the paragraph from a newspaper, inclosed therein, is not only without foundation in fact, but so ridiculous, that I should scarcely have supposed it worthy of consideration; but, I would respectfully inform you, that had I have caught any negro who had killed either officer, soldier or citizen of the Confederate States, I should have caused him to be immediately executed.

To your threat expressed in the following extract from your communication, viz.:

"Believing that this atrocity has been perpetrated without your knowledge, and that you will take prompt steps to disavow this violation of the usages of war, and to bring the offender to justice, I shall refrain from executing a rebel soldier until I hear of your action in the premises—"

—I have merely to say that I have in my hands, and subject to my orders, captured in the recent operations in this department, some four hundred and fifty officers and men of the United States Army, and for every man you hang, I will hang ten of the United States Army. I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. E. PICKETT, Major-General Commanding.

Government Sale of Burned Vessels.

We are informed that the late Government sale of burned vessels at the Gosport Navy-Yard, in Virginia, was well attended, and that the bidding was lively. Wrought scrap iron sold for 2½ cents per lb., anchors, 10 cents; chains, 10 cents; boiler plate iron, 8 cents. This was sold to the Government. A lot of old guns was sold at 1½ cents per lb. to Mr. BALDWIN, of New-York; a lot of old shells for 1½ cents to Mr. BOWMAN, of Baltimore; old composition for 30¼, lead for 7½ and copper for 36½ to Messrs. HOWE & PRESBY, of this city. The burned hull of the sloop-of-war *Germantown* was bought for $2,900, by Mr. BUCK, of Norfolk. The hull of sloop-of-war *Plymouth* brought $3,900; the hull of iron-fastened gunboat No. 1, of about 300 tons, with engines and boilers, $520; the hull of copper-fastened gunboat No. 2, of 300 tons, with engines and boilers, $825; a coppered and copper-fastened boat of 70 tons, $525; all sold to R. McGONIGLE of this city. Considering that the *Germantown* and *Plymouth* lie in about eighteen feet of water, and the others in about six feet of water, and that it will cost about $12,000 to raise them, and get the copper and other material out of them, the above prices were considered high.

It is suggested by gentlemen who attended the sale that it would be for the advantage of the Government to sell without delay all the old burned hulls which lied about this yard, as a handsome sum would thus without doubt be realized, and besides, it would insure the removal of the wrecks which are now more or less in the way of moving vessels.

By reference to our marine journal, it will be seen that Messrs. JAMES POWER & Co. have purchased a vessel for the purpose of wrecking the hulls which were purchased by Boston parties.—*Boston Advertiser*, 27th.

ESCAPE OF PRISONERS FROM DANVILLE.—JAMES T. FOX, of Company C, Sixth Ohio, and CHAS. SCHUSTER, of Company H, of the same regiment—both of this city—reached here yesterday morning, having escaped from Prison No. 5, Danville, Virginia. They made their escape by means of a tunnel seventy-five feet in length, which was dug by the prisoners in five days and nights. The exodus was effected on the night of the 28th of January, about seventy of the nine hundred prisoners in the building managing to reach fresh air before the sentry discovered them. The fortunate ones—mostly Ohio and Illinois men—then divided themselves into small squads and commenced their toilsome and dangerous flight in the direction of our lines. The men mentioned, in company with JOHN MILLENBAUGH, of the Thirtieth Indiana, reached our lines at Suffolk on the 13th instant, after experiencing all the privations and miseries incident to such a trip. There are six prison houses at Danville containing about 5,000 Union prisoners, the majority of whom were taken at Chickamauga. The men who reached this city are stopping at the corner of Sycamore and Pearle streets, having thirty days' leave of absence from their regiment. They have not yet been able to ascertain anything relative to the fate of the others who escaped at the same time. The prisoners at Danville are subjected to all the miseries of their fellow-soldiers in prisons elsewhere. Their food consisted at no time of more than two ounces of fresh beef, and eight ounces of corn-bread. The small-pox is raging among the prisoners, some five hundred having already died of that and other diseases.—*Cincinnati Commercial*, 26th.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

—The obituary of the last month contains the names of two English authoresses of eminence, but as distinct in their walks of literature as in their fate—one dying prematurely in youth, the other surviving to extreme age. Miss Procter, the "golden tressed Adelaide" of her father's song, is best known by the two series of "Legends and Lyrics," long familiar to all lovers of poetry. Though the daughter of a poet, ("Barry Cornwall,") her verse is no echo of another's lyre—but the genuine expression, always tender and graceful, of a mind at once elegant and original. Latterly, her writings have assumed a more ascetic character, possibly from the influence of the strong religious feeling which made her a convert to the Roman Catholic Church. The long and wasting illness from which she suffered was probably aggravated by her zeal in works of mercy and beneficence, exerted beyond the measure of her always delicate health.

Miss Lucy Aikin, whose life extended to eighty-one years, was almost the last of the personal links that connected the literary men of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The daughter of Dr. John Aikin and the niece of his sister, who, to Dr. Johnson's great disgust, "threw herself away," (as he expressed it), "on a little Presbyterian parson," Mr. Barbauld. Both her father and aunt have a lasting title to remembrance, while their joint *Evenings at Home* remains one of the best books of the juvenile library, to say nothing of graver works. The whole family, indeed, were devoted to literature. Two of Miss Aikin's brothers reached eminence in science, and her own popular historical *Memoirs of King Charles and James I, Life of Addison*, &c., have enjoyed a wide circulation.

—George Henry Lewes, the versatile, who seems to carry on at once, with the greatest ease, four or five separate and independent trains of thought—now the historian of Philosophy; then throwing off sprightly novels, such as *Rensthorpe, Rose, Blanche and Violet*, &c.; presently deep in molluscs, zoophytes, and other "Seaside Studies;" beside writing a *Life* (that the Germans allow to be the best extant) *of Goethe*—announces a new work of some importance, *Aristotle, a Chapter from the History of Science, including Analyses of Aristotle's Scientific Writings*. It will be the most complete examination of the Aristotelian Physics ever made, and brings out several remarkable anticipations of modern discoveries relating to the laws of life and the mind, the general principles of biology, &c., with a description of Plato's and Aristotle's methods of investigation, and their bearing on the progress of true science.

—The book trade promises to be well represented at the great New-York Fair for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission, now the absorbing theme in all circles. Messrs. Harper & Brothers, and Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., head the list each with contributions of $1,000; and the same value was presented by the latter firm to the Brooklyn Fair for the like purpose. All the other publishing houses in the City follow in due proportion, and it is estimated the fair will open with a stock of $25,000 worth of the best new books. In addition to this will be an old book department, including autographs, curiosities, medals, &c., mostly supported by amateurs. At the Cincinnati Fair this branch acquired such development that the catalogue alone comprised forty pages. Chief among its curiosities is President Lincoln's original MSS. of the Amnesty Proclamation of Dec. 8, 1863. A sale by auction was the method resorted to for disposing of those articles that it would be difficult to price according to any settled rule.

—*Life of Marcus Tullius Cicero*, by William Forsyth, one of Mr. Murray's prominent books for the Spring season, is a pleasant resetting of the facts relating to the life and public career of the great Latin orator. The industry of the scholars of the seventeenth century, who collected and collated every fragment of information with painful diligence, renders the acquisition of new data impossible, and Dr. Conyers Middleton's classic *Life of Cicero* probably contains all the facts that will ever be accessible on the subject. That book has lasted, however, more than a hundred years, and every story needs telling over again in the fashion of the time after the lapse of a generation. German erudition, too, has thrown light on the subject, and the phenomena can now be studied with the aids afforded by the exhaustive learning of Mommsen and Drumann. We have not noticed any commencement of the intended republication of Mr. Forsyth's book, but it may be recommended as a safe speculation. An enlightened curiosity always desires to make intimate acquaintance with the great names of history, while in the exigencies of modern life, the number of them who attain to a familiarity with the original sources in a dead language rather diminishes than increases. There is always room, therefore, for the work of a judicious interpreter, such as Mr. Forsyth's book proves him to be.

—Col. James Graham, author of a well-known compendious *History of the Art of War*, has a volume shortly to be published by Messrs. Smith & Elder, on what may be called military ethics, a side of the subject that has hardly yet met with due attention. The title of the book is *Military Ends and Moral Means*, exemplifying the higher influences affecting military life and character, the motives to enlistment, the use of stratagems in war, the necessity for standing armies, and the duties of a military force aiding the civil powers. Amidst the present deluge of merely technical treatises, it is to be hoped that this book of broader aim will not be overlooked.

—In the multifarious foreign correspondence of Theodore Parker contained in the "Memoir," recently edited by Mr. Weiss, are some interesting letters by Henry Thomas Buckle. In one he gives a simple outline of his life, in answer to Mr. Parker's inquiries, that in the dearth of special information, will be eagerly read by his numerous admirers. He says: "I was born at Lee, in Kent, on the 24th November, 1822. My father was a merchant, His name was Thomas Henry Buckle, and he was descended from a family, one of whom was well known as Lord Mayor of London in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. He died in 1840. My mother, who still lives, (1858,) was a Miss Middleton, of the Yorkshire Middletons. As a boy my health was extremely delicate, and my parents were fortunately guided by the advice of that wise and good man, Dr. Birkbeck, whose name, I believe, is not unknown in America, who forbade my receiving any eduction that would tax the brain. This prevented me from being in the common sense of the word, educated, and also prevented my going to college. When I was in my eighteenth year, my father died, and left me in independent circumstances, in a pecuniary point of view. My health steadily improved, and to this moment I had read little except *Shakespeare, The Arabian Nights*, and *Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress*, three books on which I literally feasted.—Between the ages of eighteen and nineteen I conceived the plan of my Book,—dimly indeed,—but still the plan was there, and I set about its execution. From the age of nineteen, I have worked, on an average, ten hours daily. My method was this: In the morning I usually studied physical science; in the forenoon, languages, (of which, till the age of nineteen, I was deplorably ignorant,) and the rest of the day history and jurisprudence; in the evening, general literature. I have always steadily refused to write in reviews, being determined to give up my life to a larger purpose. I have, therefore, produced nothing except the first volume of my 'History,' and the 'Lecture on the Influence of Women.' This is all, I think, that you requested me to communicate."

—Mr. J. C. Derby, whose name is synonymous with energy and enterprise in the Book Trade, recommences the publishing business in New-York, in connection with his late partner, Mr. N. C. Miller. Popular literature owes much to the former establishment of these gentlemen, at Auburn in this State, which became a great centre from whence reading for the masses was widely disseminated. They have secured several books of attractive quality to start with, including "General Grant and his Campaigns: a Sketch of his Life and Military Career," by Julian K. Larke; "President Lincoln's Administration, including his Speeches, Addresses, Letters, Messages and Proclamations," by Henry J. Raymond; "A History of the Democratic Party," by Wm. D. Jones; Horace Greeley's great historical work on the Southern Rebellion, and other books equally bearing on the great questions of the day.

—To the list of great commanders who have left literary memorials of their career must be added the name of Gen. Winfield Scott. The autobiographical work that has for some time engaged the attention of the veteran General is nearly complete. It will form one volume, octavo, and will furnish a succinct account of his whole life, tracing it downward from an early period to the latest public occurrences with which he was officially connected. As might be expected, when coming from one who has no motive to conceal the truth, the work is outspoken and fearless in its revelations, and must excite an absorbing degree of interest. The publisher is not yet determined on.

The Freedmen in South Carolina.

From a Special Correspondent.

Red House, Monday, Feb. 8, 1864.

When nature has long shrunk and withered under the cold, icy hand of Winter, and the sameness of snow-clad fields has become tedious, and forests have tossed their creaking, naked boughs through many a sleety storm, and the vigorous reign of the Frost King has made for months the rays even of the noon-day sun a cold mockery, and men have rested from the arduous labors of the growing and gathering year, till even the cozy hearthstone begins to lose its charms, advancing Spring comes beaming on like the realization of hope long deferred, and a quiet but earnest joy sits brightly upon the face of all nature, as light upon the rosy face of the morning. But is there not a deeper significance? are there not deeper sympathies awakened, and richer fruitions in store, and holier joys flushing the soul, when at length a long, hard winter of oppression and degradation is losing its hold of a people, the cruel fetters are giving way, and a whole people, boastingly thought to be lost to all but brutish instincts, are stepping forth from their hard bondage, and pressing and swelling forward to exercise the duties and responsibilities of manhood, and commencing the upward development toward the throne of God?

Is there anything especially new or wonderful that I should write thus. No; but come and see. Take a steamer from New-York, fortified with a pass indorsed with the all-important name of Secretary Stanton, and disembark at Beaufort. Now obtain for yourself as comfortable a horse as you may, and start with me along the famous *shell road*—a road in the days of peace bedded with *oyster-shells* ten miles in length to the ferry—now no longer paved with the tenements of these bivalves, for war absorbs all industry, and the structures of peace must suffer waste. We will say nothing of heavy fortifications as we pass beyond the picket line built on the very site of the mansion of a haughty slave-owner. As you pass on, don't let your inquiring eye rest upon the dismatted highway, for it will make you sad. The beautiful hedges which lined it on either side, interspersed with lofty and venerable trees, adorned with their gray-bearded moss, are all razed clean to the ground. Noble forests fell with them far and wide; and beautiful groves, where sweetest social comfort had been enjoyed, and *had been enjoyed still*, but for that fearful avarice which seized upon the unrequited labor of others, and snugly embowered cottages with all their appurtenances of comfort—all, all is gone. You see the naked plain, and the melting sun pours down upon you unhindered. And all that no lurking-place might be left for the rebellious foe, where the sweeping tornado of shot and shell, from rifled Parrots might not reach him and hurl him into the ravenous maw of never-satisfied war. These things are sad; but pass on, all will not be sad. Out of this moral death a moral birth has arisen, of surprising grandeur! Men are dying and moldering to ashes, and as a *result* in God's wonderful Providence, men are rising from death *to be men*, and at the same time the glorious object of the war is more than being accomplished. Don't expect to rest your eye upon anything of splendor; there is nothing of the kind out here, for war has left his devastating footsteps all over these plantations.

If your moral sympathies are not fresh and deep, and if you have not an eye able to forecast the future, follow me no longer, for you will be disappointed. There are rough and tangled thorns here, but some beautiful buds to that soul which, with God, loves to look upon the upward development of our nature and the emancipation of the human faculties from galling bondage and depressing ignorance. You cross the salt water bridge, and turn sharp to your right, going almost in the same direction in which you came—such are the undulations made by salt creeks and tidal currents. Finally you come to a carriage-way which formerly belonged to a pleasant plantation home; you cross it, and you are on the plantation to which it belongs—Edgerly. On your right, in the distance, by the shore of Beaufort River, is the former country residence of the proprietor that *was*, and the humble homes of the proprietors that *are*, who, two and a half years ago, were *slaves* on the land they now *own*. Still on beyond, but in close proximity, you will perceive a new settlement, where, last Fall, in October, was an undisturbed cotton-field, all white for the harvest. Your eye is first attracted by a couple of white cottages; and then upon examination you will perceive eleven houses for dwellings, for the improvement in them is such that you can scarcely call them cabins. About these dwellings are already springing up all those appurtenances which betoken comfort and an advancing civilization. These are *framed* houses, with jointed floors, and, with one or two exceptions, they are furnished with glazed windows, so that light and heat can simultaneously be enjoyed in their dwellings. Many of the chimneys are of brick, but where these could not be consistently obtained, clay and moss were resorted to, and a remarkably neat and substantial chimney can be made of it, too. Most of them were unable to obtain their flooring or windows, but credit was given them on the security of the coming cotton crop, for light and warmth seemed so absolutely necessary to proper growth, even in a moral sense, that I told them they must not forego them.

Now bear in mind that these persons are *negroes*; that they *own the land* on which they are settled—something over 500 acres—that they purchased it with their *own money*; that they have put up these houses by their own labor, getting the stuff out of their own woods, with the single exception of the flooring and a small part of the siding; that they commenced operations only after their crops of last Summer were mainly gathered in, or were ready for the final harvest; that there is not an able-bodied man among them, every one having been examined for the draft and exempted; that their land—a part of the Edgerly plantation—was bought in conjunction with the Edgerly people, and was divided between the two peoples and finally between themselves without quarreling; and *finally* that they were every one of them *slaves*, and, with *one* exception, *field hands* two and a half years ago, when the booming of Dupont's guns at Hilton Head startled their rebellious masters like frightened deer, and spoke to them of the long-looked for dawn of the day when unrequited labor should be abolished, and labor, losing its badge of degradation should become honorable. Neither must we, if we would wisely judge of these facts, and safely forecast the future history of these people, weigh matters as we would if our Northern citizens were under consideration, for with them these things are nothing more than what we may expect. They are facts which are literally true of those *slaves* who are "unfit to have their freedom;" to whom God has given none of those instincts of humanity which make them capable of taking care of themselves; who have no rights which a white man is bound to respect; who are "like children needing the careful providing care and oversight of white masters;" "whose happiest condition is a state of bondage, to which God specially created them," and who, if given their freedom, "would only spend lives of indolence, debauchery and crime." They are true of those whose every manly aspiration has been steadily, for generations, depressed, and so far as possible, crushed out; who have been degraded toward the brute creation so far as it was possible to degrade them; whose whole habits of life have been those of subservience of the blindest kind, and ignorance almost without light.

You have seen the view which I wished you to behold. You see the *slave of 1861* and the freedman of 1863. You see him bending under his task, without knowledge or development, or hope of remuneration, considered and treated as a chattel, since which not thrice has the earth encircled the sun, and you behold him, as with a bound, a freedman, not only in name, but in very deed, the possessor by lawful purchase of the very soil over which his slave-life has sweated and bled, and of his own self-made house, with his children in daily attendance on school, and giving every evidence of continued progress. Those who cannot see in this view sublimity of the highest type have moral natures wholly undeveloped, or have prejudices sturdier than knotty oaks, or are built so low down that those lofty thoughts and ideas which speak of the divine mind never reach them. Nor is this an exceptional case; for I shall speak of another people in my next who have not been under my special care.

The action of the people under the recent order of the President allowing them to preëmpt twenty acres of land to a person over 21 years of age, is a most interesting evidence of their powerful tendencies upward. Acting under special appointment, I have in my hands *several hundred dollars*, deposited with me by the people, to preëmpt their respective lots of land whenever the Tax Commissioners are ready to receive it, these lots being almost universally on their own plantations, and their several lots selected with very little discord, their lines of course to be affected more or less by the survey. This movement is not as when you see now and then a sail making its way toward a desired haven under favoring gales, for it is, as it were, when the sea shall be covered with white-winged vessels, eagerly moving toward the same place of rest. It is a general movement, and one made thoroughly in earnest, and one of tremendous import, too. The great body of land on the island is taken up by them, much to the dissatisfaction of certain white parties who had come down here with the view of entering largely into the sales under the former order, and monopolizing a good portion of the land. My own people have already gone to work in preparing their land for their own cotton crops, and calculate to work it entirely with the hoe, as they are not able to buy teams and plows. I speak now of the people on Oak Mulligan Plantation, who are at work on land recently taken for preëmption. They are nearly all refugees, and Gen. Saxton has kindly agreed to furnish them sufficient funds to secure their land, and they have gone to work heartily in order to remunerate with cotton in the Fall. As an evidence of what they will do, I will state what has been done by those who purchased last Spring.

One of my own men, who worked his Government crop of corn and cotton faithfully, besides his own crops of corn, &c., on Government land, made cotton on his own land in addition, and has already received of me for it in cash $100, and from $15 to $25 are yet to come. The Edgerly people have raised on their own land about 1,000 pounds ginned cotton, from which they will realize something like $1,000. And there are other cases still more favorable, but these came under my own observation; and although these facts which I have stated in this letter are concerning my own people, still, in their general bearing, they are true of the whole island. At the sale of city property in Beaufort, the same remarkable facts were developed; and if the people can be protected in these incipient landed rights, and can be assisted just enough to keep them guided in the right way, things look as if they would soon have control of the whole island, as soon as they can safely be intrusted with political rights and duties, which time, in my estimation, is not far distant.

One general principle only needs to be adhered to: that is, to allow the people, always, whether individually or collectively, to *take care of themselves*, and even to *compel them to it*, and then supplement the remainder. Every effort, properly guided, will develop new capacity, the amount to be supplemented under discreet management, will grow smaller and smaller, until very soon, and almost imperceptibly they will swing clear of all aid, and be safely launched on the steady, calm sea of self-government. But if this prophecy shall prove too sanguine, still it is our bounden duty to see to it that they are placed in a position to do all they are capable of. But bear in mind the astonishing fact—*slaves of 1861, and landowners and occupants of their own self-made dwellings in 1864!* A. S. H.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Weather—Deserters—The Amnesty Proclamation—Court-martial Cases—Officers Dismissed—More Deserters—Sentenced to be Shot—The Dialectic Society of Stevensburgh.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Friday, Feb. 19, 1864.

The last few days has been a trying one for the soldier whose fortune it was to be on picket duty; those in camp found it next to impossible to keep warm, the cloth covering of huts affording but little protection from the chilling blasts. To-day the weather is more moderate, and we are again enjoying weather more suitable for Spring than the Winter season. Everything is again quiet on the extreme front, the enemy having manifested no disposition for some days to annoy the pickets here.

Deserters from the enemy's ranks continue to come in daily—particularly from the Louisiana regiments. Nearly the whole of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Louisiana Regiments have deserted during the last month. The reason assigned by deserters for the stampede from these regiments is, that they have a copy of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* containing President Lincoln's Amnesty Proclamation. Great efforts have been made by some of the officers to obtain possession of this contraband newspaper, but thus far, without success. It has passed through nearly every man's hands in the regiments, and when last seen by my informant it was nearly worn out.

A recent order approves of the proceedings of courts-martial in the following cases:

Cashiered.—Capt. John F. Reynolds, 9th Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteers; Capt. John Harlan, 96th Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteers; First Lieut. Andrew B. Smith, 87th Pennsylvania Volunteers; Second Lieut. B. Cronin, 82d New-York Volunteers; Assistant Surgeon John R. McCullough, 82d New-York Volunteers; Capt. R. E. Clary, 2d U. S. Cavalry; Second Lieut. Peter Reiner, 2d U. S. Cavalry.

Dismissed.—First Lieut. Albert E. Chester, 1st Ohio Cavalry; Capt. F. W. Utter, 18th Pennsylvania Cavalry; First Lieut. B. F. Campbell, 18th Pennsylvania Cavalry; Second Lieut. Aaron J. Goodrich, 125th New-York Volunteers; Capt. Orlando C. Farquhar, 122d Ohio Volunteers, Capt. Benjamin F. Sells, 122d Ohio Volunteers; Capt. Hugh Boyle, 69th Pennsylvania Volunteers; Capt. Joseph H. Williams, 1st Pennsylvania Reserve Cavalry; Second Lieut. Geo. J. Geiser, 1st Pennsylvania Reserve Cavalry.

To be Shot to Death Feb. 26.—Private Benjamin Van Horn, Battery F, 1st Pennsylvania Artillery; private George W. Enterline, Company D, 62d Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Private George A. Rogers, First Vermont Cavalry, has recently been promoted to a Second Lieutenancy in the Fifth Massachusetts Cavalry.

OPENING OF A PUBLIC HALL.

The Dialectic Society of Stevensburgh opened their new hall to the public on Thursday evening, on which occasion Perkins' Amateur Minstrels gave an entertainment of which the following was the

PROGRAMME.

1. Opening Chorus, "Katie Deane," ....White and Company
2. "A Little more Cider," ....Barnes and Company
3. Song of all Songs ....Isdell and Company
4. "Vilkins and his Dinah," Perkins, White and Company
5. "My Mary Ann," ....Perkins and Company
6. Railroad Catastrophe ....Company

PART SECOND.

1. Banjo Lesson...................Shumway and Stevens
2. Jig..Isdell
3. "Good Old Rye," (song)...........................Taylor
4. Song (medley)...............................Perkins
5. "Who will Care for Mother now," { Westerfield, Taylor and White.

PART THREE.

1. Bones and Banjo (duet)..........Shumway and Stevens
2. "Blooming Rose of Texas,"..White, Bovee and Taylor
3. "Hutchinson Brothers," (original) { Perkins, Taylor and Westerfield
4. Champion dance..................Isdell and Shumway
5. Veteran Volunteers Song (original).........John Evans
6. Walk around—"Out of the Wilderness,".......Company

The performers were all amateurs, and judged as such—it being their first appearance on any stage—took their several parts in a creditable manner, eliciting much applause and several *encores* from a large and critical audience. One of the original pieces, composed by Capt. Perkins, runs as follows:

MEDLEY.

Air—*Bob Ridley.*

White folks, I'm gwine to sing you a ditty,
It ain't very long, and that's no pity:

Air—*There was an old man in Virginny.*

My song is about our Kilpatrick.
Our brave young commander and chief,
And we think that the brave Third Division
Can't be beat—that's our candid belief.

Air—*Ben Bolt.*

For don't you remember the Gettysburgh fight,
Where the balls flew from morning till night:
When cavalry was needed how loud was the cry.

Air—*Dan Tucker.*

Out of the way of the Third Division,
Kilpatrick desires a slight collision
With the noted corps called Stuart's legion,
If they're anywhere about the region.

Air: *"No One to Love."*

For there's no one to love, none to caress,
Any Southern guerrillas or any such mess;
And they'll find when they've come we've a nice little pill
Manufactured by Spencer and sent them by Kil.

One of the original puns that convulsed the audience with laughter was the following:

"What military command does a woman execute while crossing a muddy street?"

"*Dress up* in front." "*Close* up in the rear."

During the evening Kilpatrick's Cavalry Band, of which S. L. Gillespie of the First Ohio, is leader, executed in a creditable manner the following pieces: "Il Balen"—Quickstep from "Trovatore;" "India Rubber Overcoat"—medley by Dodworth; "Capt. Sheppard's Quickstep," by Graffula; "Gen. Kilpatrick's Waltz," by George Brenner, Second New-York Cavalry; "German Polka," by George Brenner; "Waltz;" "Still so Gently o'er me Stealing;" "Quickstep," Verdi; "Ennomian Waltz," Lanner; "Red, White and Blue," do.; "Star-spangled Banner," do.

Next Thursday evening the Perkins Minstrels will give another entertainment. This company is made up as follows:

Musicians.—Bones, Shumway, 2d New-York Cavalry; first violin, Sergt. Barnes, 1st Ohio Cavalry; second violin, Green, 5th New-York Cavalry; bass, Bovee, 5th New-York Cavalry; guitar, Capt. Perkins, 1st Michigan Cavalry; banjo, Isdell, 5th New-York Cavalry; banjo, Stevens, 1st Ohio Cavalry; triangle, White, 1st Ohio Cavalry; tambourine, Barnes, Jr., 1st Ohio Cavalry.

Singers.—Taylor, 2d New-York Cavalry; Evans, 1st Ohio Cavalry; Westerfield, 5th New-York Cavalry.

The Dialectic Society originated with Gen. Kilpatrick, and has for its special object the instruction, as well as amusement, of the Third Cavalry Division and their friends, particularly the ladies, now visiting them, by a series of lectures, theatrical performances, &c.

In furtherance of the objects of the society, a building, 60x24, two stories high, conveniently located on one of the principal streets of Stevensburgh, has been fitted up. The walls are neatly covered with breadths of red, white and blue cambric, extending from ceiling to floor, and there are seats sufficient to accommodate about 300 persons; a stage 34 by 20 has been improvised by the erection of a one-story extension, which is fitted up with footlights, drop curtains, wings, scenery, and some of the other paraphernalia pertaining to places devoted to theatrical performances. On one side of the stage is a full-length painting of Gen. Kilpatrick, en pedestal, and on the other side is the Goddess of Liberty. The principal scene is a view from a verandah, with pillars, railing, flowers and shrubbery in the foreground; a forest to the left beyond; still further on and to the right is seen a harbor, upon whose placid bosom floats a gondola, and on the beach a gondolier and his lady love; bluffs, the entrance from the ocean into the harbor, light-house and the mellow light of an autumnal sun, go to make up the background. The seats used upon the stage are made of barrels and boxes each one having upon it cabalistic numerals peculiar to itself, and only understood by the soldier who travels, and the name of some one of the articles furnished the army by Uncle Samuel, such as a hard bread box is marked: "385—bread;" a barrel, "286—coffee;" another, "282—sugar;" "305—beans." At the first entertainment given on Thursday night an admission fee of 25 cents was charged; reserved seats $1. Every ticket was sold at an early hour, and hundreds who sought to gain admission were turned away, owing to the limited capacity of the house. There were present on this occasion, occupying reserved seats, Gen. Kilpatrick, accompanied by his staff and several ladies; Col. Ulric Dahlgren, and officers and men representing every regiment in the Third Division. Barring the usual faults incident to a first performance by non-professionals, a very cold night and a smoky stove, everything passed off in a satisfactory manner—at least, one would judge so from the enthusiastic plaudits of the audience. To-morrow night addresses will be made in the same place by Senator Chandler and Representative Kellogg of Michigan, and during the coming week a series of entertainments will be given. The Executive Committee is now ready to receive applications from all professionals engaged in any respectable way of amusing or instructing the public, and who desire to see the army and contribute something toward lessening the burdens of our brave troopers.

The officers of the Dialectic Society are as follows: *President*—Lieut.-Col. E. Gould, Fifth Michigan Cavalry; *Vice-President*—Lieut.-Col. Wm. P. Brinton, Eighteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry; *Secretary*—Capt. Wm. H. Perkins, First Michigan Cavalry; *Corresponding Secretary*—Edward A. Paul; *Treasurer*—Lieut. T. F. Northrup, Second New-York and A. D. C. *Executive Committee*—Major Bacon, Fifth New-York Cavalry; Lieut. French, Battery; Capt. Powers, Sixth Michigan Cavalry; Lieut.-Col. Preston, First Vermont Cavalry; Capt. Durling, Seventh Michigan Cavalry. *Scene Painters*—Capt. Daniel H. Powers, Sixth Michigan Cavalry; Sergt. Brooks, Fifth Michigan Cavalry. *Carpenters*—Mr. Jackson, First Vermont Cavalry; Mr. Taggart, Eighteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry. E. A. PAUL.

Visitors to the Army—Speeches—Balls and Festivities.

Army of the Potomac, Tuesday, Feb. 23, 1864.

The enemy have been very quiet of late, so that our soldiers have had plenty of time to devote to amusement, and right well have they improved it. The weather has generally been remarkably good during the last three weeks, and there being a large number of ladies in camp, there has been a two weeks' carnival. On Saturday night last Senators Howard and Chandler of Michigan, Senator Wilkinson of Minnesota, Representatives Kellogg of Michigan, Kellogg of New-York, and some fifty more members of Congress and others, accompanied by a numerous company of lady attendants, arrived at Brandy Station on a visit to the Third Cavalry Division. At this point General Kilpatrick had in waiting for them, ambulances and horses, and at an early hour the whole party were safely at headquarters in Stevensburgh. After partaking of lunch the party, accompanied by numerous cavalry officers, and officers from the Second Corps, accompanied by ladies, proceeded to Dialectic Hall, where patriotic and spirited addresses were made by Senators Howard, Chandler and Wilkinson, and Representatives Kellogg (of Michigan) and Ramsay and General Kilpatrick. All of the speakers took decided ground in favor of prosecuting this war so long as there was a man in arms against the Government, and in favor of wiping out Slavery at the same time. These sentiments were most cordially indorsed by the soldiers present, who manifested their approval of some of the most extreme views uttered, by frequently applauding the speakers. The proceedings over here, the whole company proceeded to Gen. Kilpatrick's quarters, where, after partaking of a supper, prepared under the personal supervision of Mr. Sibbs, the efficient and popular purveyor at this post, dancing was indulged in to music furnished by Capt. Perkins, amateur minstrel company, until a late hour. The numerous party was lodged in the houses and tents in the vicinity. Sunday morning, the Fifth New-York Cavalry, Major Naylor, went through some field manœuvres for the divertisement of those present, who had never been in the field before, after which the company rode to take a look at the enemy, near Morton's Ford—the scene of Gen. Hayes' late fight. During the afternoon and evening, the members of Congress visited the regiments from their respective States, and several addresses were made. Before the Second New-York Cavalry, speeches were made by Senators Howard and Wilkinson, and also by Chaplain Roe—speeches to the point, and which evidently made the men feel better. It has been a source of regret with many that our troops have not been permitted more frequently to see and hear those persons directly engaged in making laws for the country, and steering the Ship of State through the present storm. Soldiers are human beings, and particularly sensitive about being neglected by those who are not breasting the bullets of secession.

Of news as to hostile movements there is none. Deserters come in daily, and the advance pickets occasionally capture small parties of the rebel cavalry.

Those people residing within our lines, who have heretofore been blatant Secessionists of the last-ditch school, feel much depressed at the aspect of Confederate affairs. "We will throw ourselves into the arms of France for protection rather than submit to return to the United States again," was up to within a few months the defiant threat; but now they have not even the satisfaction of hoping for relief from that source; that a Confederate collapse is near at hand the rebels here believe, and nine out of ten with whom I have conversed of late, do not hesitate to assert such to be their belief; the remaining one-tenth are silent and sullen, waiting—hoping without hope—like Micawber, for something to turn up to give new life to the cause of secession. The cry is now, "*If* you do succeed in crushing us as a nation, you never will have the satisfaction of punishing our leaders," and then they relate with evident satisfaction how certain Government leaders in the Southern cause have made extensive purchases in other countries, to which they expect to retire when forced out of that last ditch. Jeff. Davis down to Hampton, many make no secret of saying, have made provision for their future maintenance in other countries. Hampton and a number of others have bought lands in Central America. E. A. PAUL.

AFFAIRS IN THE WEST.

Anniversary of Washington's Birthday—Political Matters—Military Movements.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Chicago, Monday, Feb. 22, 1864.

This, the anniversary of the birth of the "Father of his Country," is meeting with no general observance in Chicago, There will be some "doings" on the occasion, but it is not set down in our calendar as one of the days "which we celebrate." There is some partial military and civic celebration, however, so that it will not be permitted to pass by entirely unhonored. It seems impossible to increase the number of our national holidays. Our people cannot spare the time from the pursuit of the almighty dollar for the purpose of commemorating important events in our history. It may be, however, that the closing out of the rebellion will furnish another Fourth of July, upon which we all may be agreed in setting aside for future observance.

Political matters are at a low ebb. It is so much a foregone conclusion with us that Mr. Lincoln is to be renominated, and of course reëlected, that we deem any premature agitation of the subject unnecessary. Locally, we are casting about for a Gubernatorial candidate. Hon. E. B. Washburne seemed to have been almost universally settled upon, but it is now understood that he has peremptorily declined, so that we are at sea again. Our city contested-election case, which involved the validity of the election of Mayor and other officers, last Spring, appears to have been lost sight of, nothing having been heard of it for several months past. It may have been abandoned by the Republicans, for aught I know.

Military movements are active. Regiment after regiment, which has reënlisted, continues to pass through this city, returning to their homes for the enjoyment of a well-earned furlough. They have also commenced passing to the front again, with well-filled ranks. They are not all filled to the maximum, but return with from 150 to 300 recruits. The cavalry regiments go back full. The Illinois First Colored Regiment still "hangs fire." It numbers only about 500, after some three or four months' strenuous efforts to complete it. Enlistments are quite satisfactory, but our quota will not be full by the 10th of March, unless they are accelerated for the next eighteen days.

We came pretty near having a Schleswig-Holstein imbroglio in Chicago last week. As is well known, there is a large German population in this city, while the more northern nations, Denmark, Sweden and Norway, are strongly represented. The Germans are quite excited upon the question at issue in the "Fatherland," and have held several public meetings upon the subject. As is quite natural, the Scandinavians, too, take a deep interest in what is happening in their native land. A Turners' Society had some kind of a public demonstration one day last week, and while passing through a district in the North Division, almost exclusively occupied by Swedes, Danes and Norwegians, got their national prejudices aroused in some way, and "pitched in," and for a while serious trouble was apprehended. Some of the cooler and more influential of the Teutons interposed, and the disturbance was quelled without serious mischief being done. Talk about the "phlegmatic German" as much as you please, only speak to him about Schleswig-Holstein, and he will froth and foam equal to his own favorite beverage. In everything relating to the "Fatherland" the German is quick and sensitive, although as adopted citizens they are more patriotic than any other class of foreigners.

The return of our "veteran regiments" makes a great deal of trouble for the "Copperheads." The soldier-boys will not stand any fooling, and when they meet a rebel sympathizer who is blatant in his treason, they are in for a fight. Sometimes they go beyond what they have any legal or moral right. A few days ago quite a serious disturbance was created in Oquauka, the county seat of Henderson County. The boys found there a nest of these sympathizers, who not only personally insulted them, but were loud-mouthed in their treasonable expressions. They did not propose to stand this, and were determined that every one of the obnoxious individuals should "take the oath," which they proceeded to administer. Finally they came across one customer who refused, and revolvers were drawn, and used, but without any fatal result. A courier was dispatched into the country, and by the next day quite a force of armed Copperheads marched upon the town. They were met, however, by a delegation of citizens, a parley ensued, and the difficulty was arranged. At one time a serious and sanguinary fight appeared imminent.

I have a letter from Vicksburgh of a recent date. The writer states that many of those who have leased plantations have abandoned them since the withdrawal of our troops from Milliken's Bend, Goodrich's Landing and other points, to join Gen. Sherman's expedition. And also that the colored people, mostly old men, women and children, have flocked to the river by thousands, for the same reason—the want of adequate military protection from the raids of the roving bands of guerrillas. Large numbers have gone from this section to engage in the plantation business; but it is likely to prove a losing speculation. If the Government expects to derive any revenue from this source, it should guarantee a peaceable possession to the lessees. About sixty had come in who had commenced operations on plantations in the vicinity of Milliken's Bend.

I have also a recent letter from Natchez, from the Chaplain of the Fourth Illinois Cavalry. He represents everything quiet in that neighborhood, and that the people are more loyal there to the old flag than at any other place visited by the regiment. He says they are received with great kindness and confidence, and that all that part of Mississippi would gladly return to its allegiance, if the rebel military pressure was but removed. Intelligent men with whom he converses all agree that the Confederacy is a failure, and that to achieve the independence of the South is an impossibility. He does not credit the stories of destitution and starvation, which are so frequently set afloat up North. There is plenty of corn and bacon, and forage to last until another harvest.

A decision of considerable importance has just been made by our Superior Court. It is to the effect that all assessments made in this city for the past year are illegal, owing in the first place to the unconstitutionality of the sections of the charter under which they were made, and secondly to irregularities in the proceedings of the officers making them. This throws many valuable and much needed improvements back an entire year.

We are undergoing the same series of difficulties in regard to our Police system which you have experienced in New-York. A few years ago, a Board of Police Commissioners was authorized by the Legislature, since which time we have had an effective police. But the present dominant party in the City Government have wanted this department for partisan purposes, and have consequently resorted to every possible means to demoralize it and break it up. They have not yet succeeded, but have managed to accomplish considerable mischief.

Our Board of Trade are moving to erect a magnificent building for their purposes. They have resolved to raise $300,000 for this object, and a body which can in a few months put three regiments and a battery into the field, will not be apt to fail in this home enterprise. It is proposed to purchase the First Baptist Church property, on the Court-house square, as the location.

Business is very active for the season. The wholesale dry goods trade is reported unusually heavy, while the grocery business does not fall much behind. Grain is rather quiet. There are about 4,000,000 bushels in store here, and the daily receipts are fair. The packing season is about closed, and the result does not vary much from last year—the hog receipts being in the neighborhood of 1,300,000. Reports from the Winter wheat districts are highly favorable. We have also from Southern Illinois reports that preparations are in progress for planting cotton on a large scale the coming season. Weather moderate. Last week very cold, thermometer ranging from 10 to 17 degrees below zero, for a few days.

From Kentucky.

THE BELL COMPROMISE RESOLUTIONS—THE LEGISLATURE SOUND ON THE MAIN ISSUE—ANOTHER EMANCIPATION MEETING IN COVINGTON.

Louisville, Tuesday, Feb. 16, 1864.

The three brief resolutions reported by Mr. Bell from the House Select Committee on National Affairs, and which (if any) may pass both chambers, do not unmistakably reaffirm the more "conservative" principles of the "Kentucky Platform." They ignore distracting points, except negro recruiting, which is regarded impolitic, and earnestly but respectfully protested against. With this exception, their tone and substance, so far as they go, is acceptable to all Unionists everywhere—perfectly sound on the great issue, *the preservation of the Union by crushing the rebellion.*

Covington emancipationists, on the 13th, appointed delegates to the Convention here, and resolved "that we heartily approve the President's Proclamation freeing and arming the slaves of rebels; that immediate constitutional measures be taken to do away with the hateful institution in our State." PONTIAC.

Gen. Smith's Force.—A private letter from Brig.-Gen. W. S. Smith, dated Colliersville, Tenn., Feb. 9th, says: "I expect to start to-morrow or next day with —— thousand cavalry for the bowels of Dixie. The rebels have about —— thousand in Mississippi which they can, if they like, concentrate to oppose me."

The same letter relates the following incident, illustrating the characteristic generosity and warm-heartedness of our soldiers:

"One of my staff-officers witnessed an incident the other day that was so characteristic of the soldiers of our army that it should not be lost.

Walking along the street in Memphis, he came to one of the buildings in which our authorities have placed the two thousand wretched, homeless refugees from rebeldom, just in time to see a poor little girl of twelve summers die from the effects of starvation and exposure. Her poor, emaciated mother, clothed in rags, and weeping as mothers are wont to weep when their loved ones die, was an object which appealed so strongly to the sympathies of one of our bronzed veterans, that he hauled out his little roll of hard-earned greenbacks, handed it to her, and walked off with one of his chums, saying: 'Take that; it's every G—d d—d cent I've got. You're welcome to it. Come on, Tom!' 'And the accusing spirit which flew up to Heaven's Chancery with the oath, blushed as he gave it in, and the recording angel, as he wrote it down, dropped a tear upon the word which blotted it out forever.'"—*From the Buffalo Express.*

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

A Knotty Question—Shall the Military be Removed—Anniversary of the Battle of Bear River.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Great Salt Lake City, Thursday, Feb. 4, 1864.

There is a rather knotty question just now. Judge J. F. Kinney, Utah Delegate, pesters Congress and the War Department for the removal of the troops from Utah.

Now it is well known that the Mormon community are instinctively jealous of the military and of military movements in their midst, or gravitating toward them. In regard to the Californian and Nevada troops, at Camp Douglas, the argument is that no soldiers were needed here; that the Indian outrages originated with the whites; that the chastisement inflicted on the red-skins at Bear River and other places only exasperated them; that the present peace is owing solely to subsequent treaties and presents, which required no soldiery, and that the establishment of military posts in Utah was not a military necessity or even an expediency, but simply a move of the wire-pullers for selfish purposes.

The *Vedette* views the matter from an opposite point, and declares that previous to the arrival of the C. V.'s at Salt Lake emigrant and citizen life and property were entirely unsafe from Indian attack—that the Bear River and other conflicts awed, "cowed" the savages, opened their "pockets," (ears,) paved the way for the subsequent treaties and the present burial of the tomahawk, and were, in short, the main causes of the peace which is now enjoyed in the Territory and around its borders.

In regard to the establishment of the military post of Camp Douglas, within the corporate limits of Great Salt Lake City, the Mormon view is that the place is a bad location for grass and wood; that it infringes upon the rights of the city in those particulars—consuming the scanty wood of the canons, and the scantier bunch-grass of the prairie, necessaries for city fires and city cows; that the settling above stream, and diverting the already too scanty waters from the use of a parched city in this rainless climate, is an injustice sufficiently palpable for studied insult, and that the camp is a standing menace to the city.

The views of the troops upon this point are, that the National Government can establish military posts and reservations where it pleases; that no loyal citizens ever complain of the presence of loyal troops in their midst or vicinity; and that Camp Douglas, by creating a market, is a constant positive good to the community.

During the past two or three weeks, the soldiers have been rejoicing in installments of pocket money, through the bright presence of that ever-welcome gentleman, the paymaster. But liberally as Uncle Sam pays his soldiers, it is nevertheless true that west of the Great Plains a very little spending will speedily dissipate the "greenbacks" of the brave defenders of the Union. And even now the petty traders and peddlers, who visit Camp Douglas, complain of the money becoming scarce.

A grand day was Friday in camp, in celebrating the first anniversary of the battle of Bear River. A break in the snow-storm, for the day only, rendered the occasion as fine for weather as could be desired for the season. Quite a sprinkling of the city folks were there to witness the ceremonies, which consisted chiefly of review, procession, oration, dedication of the camp cemetery, music, cannon.

FROM ALBANY.

The Democratic State Convention—The Contested Seats—President Parker's Address.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Albany, Thursday, Feb. 25.

The Democratic Convention which met in this city yesterday have had thus far a stormy session. New-York City was represented by three distinct and full delegations, each claiming to be the true Democracy. The Committee on Contested Seats occupied yesterday afternoon in hearing the claims of the contestants. In the evening, in convention, one from each delegation was allowed thirty minutes to present the claims of his delegation. Thomas C. Fields, (Senator,) presented the claims of the Tammany Hall delegation. He opposed the report which the committee had made, that all three of the delegations represented Democrats of New-York, and that an equal number of each ought to be admitted to seats in convention. He held that the McKeon delegation represented so small a proportion of the City of New-York, that it was very unjust to put them on the same footing with Tammany. He charged Mr. McKeon with favoring unconditional peace principles, and warned the convention that they would indorse such principles if he and his followers were admitted. He claimed that the Tammany Hall men were War, and not unconditional peace, Democrats; and concluded by notifying the convention that the Tammany delegation would respectfully withdraw if the course recommended by the committee should be adopted.

Mr. McKeon replied to Mr. Fields, maintaining that in the elections his division of the New-York City Democracy had shown themselves sufficiently numerous and powerful, to claim a representation in a State Democratic Convention. During the debate there were many personal allusions and declarations of "that's a lie," and other equally respectful remarks were occasionally thrown in to interrupt the speakers. After Mozart Hall had presented its claims, and expressed its willingness to abide by the decision of the Convention, action was had upon the report of the committee, and the report was adopted. The Tammany delegation withdrew, and the remainder of the convention proceeded to effect a permanent organization.

Amasa J. Parker was chosen President of the convention. He made a short address, which set forth what the Democratic party, so far as it was represented by those present, propose to do. He alluded in the usual pathetic manner, to the impossibility of opening the graves that have been made during the last three years, but thought the Democrats might do almost anything else. The future was in their hands, and in the Presidential campaign upon which they were entering they needed to remember what vast issues were involved. In his own words, "The homes of the widow and the orphan will continue to be desolate: you cannot remove that great mountain of debt which presses so like an incubus, blasting the enterprise and destroying the interests of the country; you cannot blot from the page of history this sad record of desolated fields, of happy homes destroyed, of the conversion of virtue and industry into idleness. None of these things can you do. They will stand upon the page of history, I hope, a warning to future generations. But you can protect the future. [Applause.] That is still in the power of the people. You can arrest the extravagance and profligate waste of blood and treasure; you can stay the tide of corruption; you can cease to add to the debt that is crushing us and our posterity; you can *admit once more under the folds of the Flag of our Union* [applause] *the dissevered States, upon terms to which it is possible for them to submit*, and which are honorable to us. All this we can do; and whether it shall be done or not, rests with you, the representatives of the people—depends upon the issue of this great conflict upon which we are now entering."

At a late hour the convention adjourned to meet again to-day.

The Rebel Col. Hawkins.

A LETTER FROM GEN. ROSECRANS.

Headquarters Department of Missouri, St. Louis, Feb. 2, 1864.

Col. Wm. S. Hawkins, Mounted Scouts, C. S. A., Prisoner of War, Camp Chase, O.:

Colonel.—Your note requesting my mediation or indorsement to your application for a parole is received. I take the greatest pleasure in saying to you that I have watched your course while in the scouting service, both in the vicinity of Lebanon and the Collins River region, and in the region north of Duck River, and that I have seen nowhere else, among the men engaged in the Confederate cause, so much of chivalrous humanity, honor, and such a regard for truth and justice as you have displayed.

Your utter avoidance of unmanly actions, and your own relentless warfare on horse-thieves, and on the lawless plunderers and marauders of the people, commended my warmest approbation as a gentleman and a soldier.

I have known so many instances of your noble, gallant and honorable conduct, that if you give your word of honor that my Government shall suffer no detriment from it, I will most heartily indorse your application for parole. You may use this letter as a reference. Very respectfully,

W. S. ROSECRANS, Major-General.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

A SPEECH BY BRECKINRIDGE.

A correspondent of the Atlanta *Register* writes from Dalton under date of Feb. 12:

Last night, the warriors of this brigade called on General Breckinridge, in a body, to testify their esteem and devotion to their heroic leader. The most intense enthusiasm prevailed.

General Breckinridge being called out, appeared, and was greeted by tremendous cheering. Silence being restored, the General said:

FELLOW SOLDIERS: I have not words to convey the deep emotions I feel on this occasion, nor expressions to thank you for this manifestation of your respect. I am not going to make you a set speech, for I presume you have had enough of that from the numerous candidates pending the late election. [Great Laughter.] But I want to talk to you about some things connected with you and myself.

There was no body of men on earth to whom he felt so much attached. He spoke of the perils and dangers they have shared in common. He had been ordered, without his own seeking or solicitation, to the command of the Department of Western Virginia, and he considered it no departure from the rule of military decorum to say that he had made every effort to obtain permission for this brigade to go with him. [Cheers and cries of "We will go with you anywhere—go to-night—yes, and without rations."] He had hopes that he would yet succeed. It would be a thorny path they would have to travel beset with dangers and hardships. [A voice—"*It can't be worse than we have seen.*"] but then they would be nearer their homes, with a chance once more to regain them. He alluded to the time when they left Kentucky, driven from a State of neutrality, and they knew the only condition on which they could return. He would not insult the young men by asking them what course they would pursue; but to married men like himself, who had not seen their homes nor wives for nearly three years, they might think it hard, very hard, but not so hard as to be deprived of their personal liberties, and to lose all the honor and fame won by their heroic bravery, by returning and throwing their leprous bodies into the arms of women who might love, but could not respect them for such unworthy conduct. The shades of the martyred heroes would rise and pour out their maledictions on all such.

He felt that Kentucky now, more than ever, was with us, and that a large majority were ready to join us. He looked upon the final destiny of the Confederacy as fixed, as fixed, as firmly as he believed that a just God would eventually secure to us our independence. Again thanking the brigade for the honor conferred upon him, he retired amid vociferous cheers.

PRISONERS IN THE NORTH.

A LETTER FROM SENATOR BROWN.

A. G. BROWN, Confederate Senator from Mississippi, has written a letter to the *Enquirer* of the 13th, in reply to a communication that appeared, charging the Federal Government with maltreating the rebel prisoners on Johnson's Island. Mr. BROWN says he has a friend there who corresponds with him regularly, and says his imprisonment was as mild as he could expect, and that he was in want of nothing but liberty. With regard to fuel, Mr. BROWN says his correspondent tells him the prisoners have a sufficiency, and (says Mr. BROWN) "on the 12th he gives a bill of prison fare, and I undertake to say that half the families in Richmond do not fare so well." Again the correspondent says: "My life here would be very endurable were I not a prisoner." Mr. BROWN says he does not know why this officer should be treated any better than others, and "besides, in speaking of the treatment of the prisoners, he constantly uses the word *we*." Mr. BROWN states his reasons for making this statement thus: "First I would do justice to an enemy; next, I would not exasperate that enemy by publishing exaggerated if not false accounts of his cruel treatment of our prisoners, and thus induce him to change mild and even kind treatment, into harsh, if not cruel treatment; and, lastly, these accounts will meet the eye of many persons in our country who have friends on Johnson's Island, and, if uncorrected, they cannot fail to inflict unnecessary pain upon such persons. With a change of commanders there may come a change of treatment; but I am perfectly satisfied that, up to the 20th of last month, the prisoners on Johnson's Island were treated as well as their friends in the Confederacy could reasonably expect."

Upon this letter the *Enquirer* comments, and makes an issue between JEFF. DAVIS and the Senator, by saying that, if the statements made as to ill treatment of rebel prisoners by correspondents were false, then also President DAVIS made a "false statement," when he in his message called attention to the alleged ill treatment of rebel prisoners on Johnson's Island.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Raleigh, N. C., *Standard* of Feb. 12 gives the proceedings of a number of anti-JEFF. DAVIS meetings recently held in that State.

At a public meeting in Johnston County resolutions were unanimously adopted recommending the holding of a general mass meeting in April or May next, and also requesting the Legislature to submit the question of Convention or no Convention to the people. The resolution also endorses the course of Senator READE in the Confederate Congress.

In Rutherford county, in the western part of the State, resolutions were adopted declaring that the war has continued long enough, and that the people of that portion of the State will respond to the wishes and reciprocate the sentiments of these men in the North who have on various occasions expressed a willingness for amicable conference. Another resolution urges Gov. VANCE to take measures to have a convention called.

In Chatham County resolutions equally strong were adopted, and they express the desire to have conventions held in all the Southern States. The resolutions at the same time disclaim any intention of giving aid and comfort to the enemy, but that they think something should be done at once to secure peace. They declare that they consider it their imperative duty to meet those in the North who desire peace.

In Wake, Cabarras, and other counties, meetings have been held and resolutions of the tenor of the above were unanimously adopted.

There seems to be a perfect furore in the interior, says the Newbern *Times* of Saturday, for holding public meetings for the purpose of agitating the calling of a State Convention, and remonstrating against the Confederate tyranny.

Meetings were held at the Golden Valley, Rutherford, Jan. 28; Carthage, in Moore County, Jan. 30; Brevard, Transylvania County, Jan. 30; Lenox Castle, Rockingham, Jan. 23; Buckhorn District, Wake County, Jan. 30; Greensboro, Jan. 30; High Point, Jan. 30.

These meetings all breathe a spirit of defiance toward the Davis Government, and are decidedly in earnest in asserting their State rights.

The Wilmington *Journal* treats at length upon the "Agitation in North Carolina," and says at the beginning of the present war they "seriously hoped and trusted that partisan agitation, if not extinct, would at least be suspended until the great struggle might be brought to a close;" and the *Journal* goes on to allege that agitation commenced as soon as the State of North Carolina seceded, and the article continues as follows: "But we say here that we only state what we know when we affirm that the movements now endeavoring to be made in North Carolina are the cause of the deepest apprehension, not simply in Richmond, but throughout the Confederacy—not simply in official circles, but in the army and among the people. They discourage our brave defenders, they encourage our ruthless assailants." The article then concludes by deploring the agitation on the subject of peace and reconstruction, and advises papers in North Carolina to cease the agitation for the good of the Confederate cause.

The *Journal* also writes lugubriously of the expedition for the recapture of Newbern, thus:

"The expedition for the capture of Newbern by our forces, under Gen. PICKET, has come to an end. That is to say, Gen. PICKET advanced to within 1½ miles of Newbern, according to his own telegram to Gen. COOPER, and he has since withdrawn his forces without firing a gun or making any assault for the capture of the town. We do not know who is to blame for this *failure*. Somebody is responsible, and we hope the responsible person, whoever he may be, will be ferreted out. We have nothing against any commander; we know but one of them personally, and only speak the sentiments of this community when we assure them that the people have been disappointed. *Somebody is to blame.* It is time these failures in Eastern North Carolina were put a stop to. Last year we besieged Washington for several weeks, and came away without accomplishing anything. Now we have witnessed a repetition of the same thing with regard to Newbern, only it has not taken so long to do nothing."

The Wilmington *Journal*, of Feb. 11, notices the great fire which occurred in that city on the 9th, and says that the bales of cotton there destroyed would average at least 450 pounds, worth there $1 50, making the loss in cotton alone $691,875. The other property destroyed would probably bring the amount up to $700,000. The *Journal* believes the fire was the work of incendiaries, and says: "The extreme frequency of fires during the last few weeks, contrasted with our long previous immunity from such visitations, force us to look around for the cause; and this cause we are unable to discover, without reluctantly yielding to the belief that there are dangerous characters in our midst, and that some, at least, of these many fires must be their work. There is certainly every reason for the exercise of the utmost vigilance on the part of both our authorities and our citizens."

GEN. SHERMAN'S EXPEDITION,

From the Richmond Sentinel, Feb. 18.

From the commencement of the late movement of the enemy in Mississippi the telegraph has been dumb. We observe from our exchanges received from the more Southern cities that they are equally without telegraphic tidings from the seat of operations. The Press Association will have nothing to copyright from that quarter. We presume that, for some public purpose, an embargo is laid on the news agents, so that the press is thrown on private and ordinary sources of information.

The Mobile *Tribune* of the 11th instant, says the enemy were certainly at Morton on Tuesday, the 9th. Of their further movements, the *Tribune* says: Whether the enemy is marching from Morton toward Meridan or Enterprise, or toward some point lower down on the railroad, is not known to us. It is probable that he is aiming for the Bigbee River.

Of this, however, we know nothing. It is only certain that one of the chief objects of his movement is the capture of this city; and although he has not yet got it, yet, as we have repeatedly urged upon our readers, it is the duty of the citizens to prepare for the worst; to consider it as an unquestionable fact that they are likely to be submitted to the horrors of an attack which will be full of danger to every one of them, for the city will be defended to the last. The difference between it and Charleston or Vicksburgh, in a siege, is obvious. *Comparatively, the natural positions of these places give security. Here there is very little, if the enemy bring the heaviest artillery.* We make this preface to the following note from Major-Gen. MAURY. What he merely advises, he may be obliged to enforce by a formal order within a few days:

MOBILE, Feb. 10, 1864.

DEAR SIR: I have just been informed by Gen. POLK that the enemy is moving from Morton against Mobile. It is, therefore, my duty to ask all persons who cannot take part in the defence of the city to leave it.

I am, sir, very truly and respectfully yours,
DABNEY H. MAURY,
Major-General Commanding.

To Mr. BALLENTINE.

Notwithstanding this opinion of the General's, the Mobile *Register*, of the same date, does not think that Mobile is the point aimed at. It says:

"The more we reflect upon it the less we are disposed to believe that Gen. SHERMAN is marching from Morton upon this city, and we should not be surprised to learn that, having cleared his front of the Confederates by the *ruse*, he has turned his face eastward and pounced upon Meridian. It is at least one hundred and sixty miles from Morton to Mobile. If he comes in a straight line, he must open new roads for a large part of the way. The country is destitute of supplies, and he must haul all his subsistence. To do this would require a train of 3,000 wagons—one heavy rain would stop his artillery and baggage trains. If he should succeed in getting here, and plant himself in front of our fortifications, what is he to live on. He cannot be supplied from a base two hundred miles distant.

When we hear that the enemy has established a base on the coast, and opened a water communication for his supplies, we shall begin to think that Gen. SHERMAN is serious in the enormous flank movement he is now supposed to be making. At present we do not credit it. Again, does any one suppose that SHERMAN is dragging a siege train from Vicksburgh to this place? And without it what can he do against our defenses? Admit that he has sixty-five pieces of artillery. If it is field artillery, he might have a thousand, and do us no harm. It is stated and repeated positively that SHERMAN'S army is moving light, with very little *impedimenta* of any sort—not even a large subsistence train, and that he started with twelve days of cooked rations."

The Montgomery *Mail*, of one day later, (the 12th,) says:

"Private sources of information represent the enemy still advancing eastward, in the direction of Meridian. Gen. POLK had his headquarters yesterday at Newton Station, thirty miles east of Morton, and sixty miles east of Jackson. *About ten miles from Newton is the Chunkey River, which at this season of the year is not fordable, and can be crossed only with bridges. Here it is likely our army will take position and offer battle to the enemy, with all the chances in our favor.*

If this advance of SHERMAN on Meridian is an isolated movement, *it is the most fool-hardy and absurdly-adventurous undertaking of the war, and the probabilities are that his army will be destroyed.*"

We presume there can be no doubt whatever that Mobile is the point against which SHERMAN is moving. It may be a part of his plan to march by way of the Selma country, so as to avail himself of the resources of that fertile region. But it is more in accordance with Federal tactics in Mississippi to suppose that, in defiance of ordinary rules and prudential considerations, he aims to march with celerity upon Mobile, trusting that luck will crown his blundering and audacity, as it did GRANT'S at Vicksburgh. The difficulties which lie in his path, as sketched by the *Register*, will be so many opportunities to us; and as GRANT blundered into success by accident rather than skill, in his movement on Vicksburgh, we have every reason to hope that SHERMAN will fall in a far more adventuring undertaking.

We are the more confirmed in the belief that SHERMAN is moving upon Mobile from the information lately received here, that the enemy are making a naval demonstration also. This, whether a serious attack or a feint, is designed as a diversion in favor of SHERMAN.

The following brief sketch of the enemy's advance may not be unacceptable:

The Federal forces consist of two corps, commanded respectively by Gens. MCPHERSON and HURLBUT, the whole commanded by Gen. SHERMAN. The column is estimated at thirty-five thousand men. The enemy, in the advance on Jackson, crossed the Big Black at two points, one at the railroad crossing, the other at a point above, known as Messenger's Ferry. The crossing was stoutly resisted by LEE'S Cavalry, commanded by Gen. WIRT ADAMS at the railroad crossing, and by JACKSON at Messenger's Ferry.

Our cavalry are represented to have acted with extraordinary courage, and to have inflicted severe punishment on the overwhelming forces of the enemy. The crossing of the Big Black was finally successful, and was made, we believe, on Wednesday, the 3d day of February. The enemy the next day took up the march toward Jackson, but were fought the whole way by our cavalry, who hung on their front. SHERMAN, heavily punished, slowly advanced, however, by the force of numbers.

During the fighting of this day (Thursday) Maj. BRIDGES, of Texas, fell, mortally wounded. He commanded under LEE. His loss is greatly deplored. He was regarded as one of the most efficient, dashing, daring steel-points of the army. Twelve prisoners, were captured and sent into Jackson.

On Friday the fighting was resumed, and the roar of artillery was incessant. About sunset of that day (Feb. 5) the Yankees entered Jackson. Gen. LEE'S cavalry then moved north, remaining on the west side of Pearl River. It had been hoped that Gen. LORING would have been able to reach Jackson in time, by uniting with Gen. FRENCH, who was there, to resist the enemy's occupation. But SHERMAN was ahead of him.

The distress of the people of Jackson was very great at the approach of the enemy, and the roads leading east were crowded with fugitives. The cotton and public stores were mostly removed, and the residue burned.

GOV. WATT'S PROCLAMATION.

The following proclamation of the Governor of Alabama is like the shout of a king. It shows how the Executive of another State, backed, we are happy to say, by his Legislature, estimates the duties and interests of his people when threatened with "raids." *Virginia's* middle-aged and young men "boys" would be equally ready to respond to a similar call, if the necessity for it should come, and her Governor authorized to sound it.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF ALABAMA, }
MONTGOMERY, Feb. 6, 1864. }

To the People of Alabama:

The recent action of Congress has deprived the State of much of the material of the second-class militia. It is important to the defence of the State that Alabama shall have more troops subject to the call of her Commander-in-Chief. We have within the State the materials of an efficient army. It needs nothing but the spirit, the prompt and willing spirit, to fight as men ought to fight, to guard our firesides and drive the hireling Yankees from our borders. We are threatened with raids into the heart of the State.

As your Executive Chief, I call upon the middle-aged, the young men and the boys to organize into companies at once, and report without delay that they are organized and ready. I cannot suppose that Alabamians will wait to be drafted into the service. The enthusiastic reënlistment of our veteran troops in the Virginia and Tennesse armies has caused a thrill of joyful hope to animate the hearts of even the croaking and despondent. If these battle-scarred heroes, who for three years have carried their lives in their hands, ready to be sacrificed in the defence of homes and liberty, are willing to battle on whilst the feet of a hated foe press our soil, shall we at home be laggards in the race of glory? I trust that no such damning stigma shall rest on the honored name of Alabama.

I confidently expect a hearty, prompt and noble response to this call.

The rolls of companies will be reported to the Adjutant-General.
T. H. WATTS,
Governor of Alabama.

Hence to Philadelphia.

The following memorial is being circulated among the merchants of this City, and is being numerously signed. The grievances set forth are patent to about everybody:

MEMORIAL OF CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK IN FAVOR OF AN INCREASE IN THE FACILITIES FOR THE TRANSPORTATION OF MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT BETWEEN THE CITIES OF NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives:

The undersigned respectfully represent to your honorable body, that the means of commercial intercourse between the cities of New-York and Philadelphia are totally inadequate to the wants of the public, and particularly of the business men of the two cities.

The mail delays are notoriously frequent, embarrassing and pecuniarily injurious to the mercantile interests of these two great marts of commerce.

Shipments of goods, under existing arrangements, are only accomplished after great loss of time, (and consequently of money,) carts being compelled to wait in turn for hours, and often blocking up the streets leading to the freight depot, greatly to the inconvenience and damage of business men. The loss thus experienced by delay sometimes amounts almost to a prohibition upon freightage between the two cities.

Passenger transportation is subject to vexations, disappointments, State duties, which enhance the expense of travel, and an entire disregard of the comfort and accommodation of travelers.

In cases of military necessity, like that of the invasion of Pennsylvania, the present arrangement cannot fail to be deplorably deficient, there being on a part of the road a single track only, while even in times of peace the facilities for transportation have been proved insufficient to meet the demands of commerce and travel.

The obstacles to free and full communication between the two cities are daily becoming more burdensome, and with no prospect of speedy removal.

We do, therefore, respectfully urge that some action be promptly taken by Congress to relieve the commerce of New-York and Philadelphia from such restrictions, and to legalize the carrying of mails, freight and passengers, by competing routes already in existence or which may be hereafter brought into use.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

CORRESPONDENCE ABOUT THE RAMS.

The London *Times* summarises this correspondence, and says:

"This is virtually the close of the correspondence, for we can hardly treat the allegation that the *Alabama* adopted at pleasure the British or any other flag that might suit her purpose as a substantive grievance. We have no intention of reöpening the controversy which is thus suspended, especially as we have so recently examined the theory on which Mr. ADAMS'S reasoning is based. There are one or two considerations, however, which will bear repetition, and cannot be excluded from any review of this question. The first of these is that the case of the *Alabama*, *Florida* and *Oreto* is altogether new, and cannot be directly brought under any definite rule of international law. The fact is, that it is only since steam-power has revolutionized naval warfare that the construction of one or two such vessels in neutral building yards has been capable of inflicting such annoyance on an enemy, and it is the peculiar fact that the harbors of the Southern Confederacy are blockaded that makes the power of procuring a navy elsewhere so invaluable to them. If we refer to the text-writers, we find that the violations of neutral territory chiefly contemplated by them are different in kind, as, for instance, the capture of a belligerent vessel within three miles of a neutral coast. When, therefore, we are told that the duties of neutrality are prior to all municipal laws and must be enforced, whether or not there be any municipal statute sufficient for the purpose, we are entitled to ask for a clear definition of these duties, as well as proof that a neutral Government is answerable for all breaches of such duties by its subjects. Rights are not always correlative to duties, or even remedies to rights, and it by no means follows that because we ought, out of self-respect or for reasons of domestic policy, to prohibit or punish certain acts, a foreign Government has a right to call us to account where we fail to do so, because its own interests may be affected. There is such a thing as *damnum absque injuriâ*, and this may be an example of it. Nor can we help indorsing Lord RUSSELL'S pertinent remark that no efficient measures seem to have been taken by the United States Government to capture the *Alabama*. In the dispatch which we have already quoted, Mr. SEWARD informed us that a naval force was being prepared for this object with the utmost vigor, but we have heard nothing more of it as yet. The default of the plaintiff himself is often a good defence on an action for negligence, and we are far from certain that it might not be pleaded here. Still the fact remains that in the opinion of the highest legal authorities our laws have been shamelessly infringed, and that a friendly power has suffered by it. Though we believe that no cupable *laches* can be brought home to our government, and deny that there is even a *primâ facie* case for arbitration, we are far from being disposed to treat the matter lightly. So long ago as the 26th of last March, as we learn from a very instructive dispatch (No. 3) from Lord RUSSELL to Lord LYONS, the former admitted, in an interview Mr. ADAMS, "that the cases of the *Alabama* and the *Oreto* were a scandal, and in some degree a reproach to our laws." We have no wish to retract that admission. We sincerely lament this gross abuse of our neutrality, and while we cannot blame ourselves for the impunity which the *Alabama* enjoys, we give the best evidence of our good faith by anticipating similar evasions of the Foreign Enlistment Act with a vigilance that some denounce as inquisitorial.

THE CASE OF THE ALEANDRA.

From the London News.

The *Alabama* was not armed until she reached Terceira, and therefore the Government which is really responsible was the Government of Portugal. But the Cabinet of Washington must be aware that the British Cabinet does not consider that even the *Alabama*—unarmed as she was when she left the Mersey—left that port without violating our neutrality. Lord RUSSEL has admitted that if he had been apprised in time that that vessel was about to leave the Mersey he would undoubtedly have stopped her. And no doubt he would exercise more vigilance in stopping similar enterprises. The only question is whether the British Government exercised sufficient promptitude—for it will probably be admitted that if a Government wilfully shuts its eyes to such proceedings—if after full notice a Confederate vessel, fitted out for sea, and intended to cruise against Federal commerce, is permitted to leave a British harbor—the British Government is responsible for all the damages which that vessel may inflict. It is, indeed, maintained by many in this country that the damage thus inflicted furnished no ground for demanding compensation. This may be the correct view, although we confess the proposition is far from being obvious. At all events, it is abundantly clear that a view directly the reverse is maintained in America, and it is equally clear that the subject must ultimately be discussed by both Cabinets. To go to war on such a question would be not only unjustifiable, but monstrous. The mere threat of war would inevitably lead to misunderstanding, and perhaps to that fatal conclusion. Such a question is to be settled by a select number of able and enlightened jurists, and the only reasonable course is to refer it to such a tribunal. By their decision this country ought to be ready to abide. If the claim be unjust, it will be set aside; if it be just, it ought to be discharged. Amidst the mass of complications which beset our relations with America, this question of compensation for damage inflicted by the *Alabama* is the only one which portends difficulty, and we trust that, when the proper time comes, it will be referred, not to the arbitrament of the sword, but to the arbitrament of some impartial foreign government.

From the London Times.

Few things can be more repulsive to intellectual taste than to spend hours in ascertaining the so-called "Intentions of the Legislature," when the Legislature may have had no intentions whatever with reference to the case in question. Yet, unless this were done thoroughly and conscientiously—that is, unless the proper signification of enacting words were fixed on each occasion by minute comparisons and subtle analogies, so as to defy future misinterpretation, so far as possible,—the uncertainty of law would be even more glorious than it is. From this point of view there is something to admire in a body of Judges resolutely adhering to a doctrine for which there is nothing to be said except that it is the law. It is provoking and humiliating beyond measure, especially when demands for compensation are being made upon us which it may be our duty to reject, that the slightest suspicion should be thrown on our readiness or ability to enforce the Foreign Enlistment Act. Conscious as we are that it is wholly undeserved, and that the real difficulty of checking breaches of this law consists in the facilities for evading any law on the subject, we cannot help seeing that our Goverment is placed in a delicate position. They have committed themselves to the opinion that an offence injurious to our neutral character has been committed, and are now in danger of being foiled in their attempt to punish it by an obstacle which, it will be said, they ought to have foreseen. We heartily wish it were otherwise, and yet in this crucial instance we should not desire, even if such an idea were not absurd, the slightest deviation from the legal course of procedure. It would be a great misfortune if justice were obstructed by technical impediments in the Alexandra case, but it would be a worse misfortune still if English Judges could recognize any higher law than that which they are sworn to administer.

FOREIGN VESSELS SAILING UNDER THE BRITISH FLAG.

From the European Times, Feb. 6.

On the 3d a special meeting of the Council of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce was held, Mr. R. A. MACFIE, the President, in the chair.

In a letter addressed to the President, Mr. W. H. HAYNES made the following observations on the sailing of foreign-owned and particularly American vessels under the British flag: "I am induced to bring to your notice a practice which has became so general since the outbreak of the war in America, of sailing foreign-owned, and particularly American, vessels under the British flag, through the agency of what are called 'English godfathers,' by which the interests of the shipowners are seriously affected. The great increase in the number of vessels so transferred, both in this country and America, gives a colorable appearance of real accession to British shipping—a mistake the President of the Board of Trade seemed to run into in his recent speech at Ashton, for these ships will, no doubt, at convenient season, soon become reconverted to their original flag by some new act of Congress. I beg to append an extract from the circular of a London firm (named) on this subject, which shows in what a flagrant manner the system is carried on; and should it be in your opinion desirable to suggest to the Board of Trade a more stringent mode in the transfer of ownerships, you will be rendering a great benefit to the fair trader." The annexed is the extract referred to: "To some extent American tonnage has been placed nominally under the British flag, by a species of evasion of the law which could only be carried out by misrepresentations on the part of those making the declaration of ownership, but so openly has this been done that we have seen in a printed circular, issued by an American ship-broker in this City, a paragraph to the effect that he was prepared to arrange for the transfer of tonnage, so that the American owners would retain their property, although under the British flag."

Mr. BARUCHSON declared that nine-tenths of the American ships which had arrived in Liverpool for sale had been actually sold to Englishmen, and legally and properly transferred. He knew many instances; he bought one himself, and others had been purchased by Messrs. JAMES BAINES & Co., Mr. M. A. WILSON, and Mr. GRANES, and if the Chamber got information from Messrs. CURRY, KELLOCK & Co., or Messrs. CUNARD, WILSON & Co., they would find that his statement was correct—that nine-tenths of the American ships which had arrived here had been sold to *bonâ fide* British owners. What had been the case in London he could not tell; but he thought there was no occasion for the Chamber of Commerce of Liverpool to address the Board of Trade on the subject.

Mr. CLARK had noticed the other day a paragraph to the fact that the *Alabama* had destroyed a British ship; but he had no doubt that the vessel would turn out to be an American ship sailing under the British flag. If that were so, and the practice were really carried on, it would jeopardize the peace of the country. He would suggest that the subject be referred to a committee to inquire as to the prevalence of the practice, and to request the attendance of Mr. HAYNES with such information as he should be able to procure. *If this practice had not obtained in Liverpool* to any great extent, it was a matter for the people in the metropolis to interfere in as to what might have been done in London.

Mr. BARUCHSON said the Foreign and Colonial Committee was the proper committee; but would it not be better to send a copy of the letter to the Shipowners' Association. [Hear, hear.]

Mr. MAKIN instanced ships which were American vessels a year ago, and now British; but he believed in each case there had been a *bonâ fide* transfer. A house connected with the Charleston trade had sold every one of its ships to British owners. A reference to a committee would not result in obtaining as much information as Mr. BARUCHSON himself possessed.

Mr. C. R. HALL remarked that at this Chamber the American Chamber of Commerce was represented by Mr. STALTERFORT, and there was also the Shipowners' Association.

Mr. MEADE KING concurred with Mr. CLARKE that the practice described in Mr. HAYNES' letter might bring the whole country into trouble. If the members of the Chamber were willing that, from the importance of the subject, it should be inquired into, they ought to do their own labor [hear, hear,] not refer the communication to any other association, and they might very fairly send it to the Foreign and Colonial Committee. With regard to the question itself, he was very glad to hear what Mr. BARUCHSON had said confirmed by Mr. MAKIN. He believed that the practice was a very exceptional one; that it had taken place, however, he knew of his own private knowledge; yet Mr. BARUCHSON was perfectly correct in stating that the vessels to which he had alluded had passed legally, and were *bonâ fide* British property. He seconded the proposal of Mr. CLARKE that the question be referred to a committee.

Mr. CLARKE suggested, as to the Ship-owners' Association, that there was nothing to prevent the committee placing itself in communication with that association; and that Mr. CHILTON, the Chairman of the association, should be invited, as a member of this council, to attend the Committee. [Hear, hear.]

The President concurred in the proposition for a reference to a committee, as it did not imply any action on the part of the Chamber. The subject was one requiring inquiry in some quarter; and that action in some quarter was necessary, he thought, was proved when they found it distinctly stated in a British circular, quoting from another printed circular, that arrangements might be made for the transfer of tonnage, so that the American owners would retain their property, although under the British flag.

The London people, whom this concerned chiefly ought to wipe away this danger and this reproach. [Hear, hear.]

The letter was referred to a committee for consideration.

THE IRISH EMIGRATION.

In the House of Commons, on Feb. 5, Mr. WHITESIDE took exception to the statement made by the seconder of the address, that the country generally was in a state of prosperity. This description certainly did not apply to Ireland, where, in fact there was very great distress, owing to three successive bad harvests, the effects of which had not been effaced by the last good harvest. As a proof of the existence of this distress he quoted some returns showing that the distilleries had decreased from 91 to 25, and that the paper trade had fallen off. It was further shown by the extensive emigration going on. No less than 2,716,567 emigrated from Ireland from 1851 to 1863, and during the last thirteen months 100,000 fighting men had gone from Ireland to the United States. He complained that in the government of Ireland the intellect of Ireland had no share.

Sir R. PEEL questioned the accuracy of the Right Honorable gentleman's figures, and said the emigration during the last twelve months only amounted to 120,000 persons altogether. The emigration from Ireland had nothing to do with political causes, but was the natural result of the desire of the agricultural laborers of that country to leave a country where they could not find employment for a country where employment was abundant and highly paid. The state of Ireland was at present undoubtedly better than it had been for the last two or three years, and the prospects of the country were, on the whole, satisfactory.

Mr. BENTINCK believed it would be found that the great exodus from Ireland followed the financial legislation of 1846. Passing from Ireland to European politics, he expressed the opinion that the chief cause of the present troubles in Germany was the development of what were called liberal principles. Government were bound to tell them whether they meant peace or war: and if war, they were bound to have the army and navy in an efficient state.

ORDER BY PRINCE FREDERICK CHARLES.

The following order was issued by Prince FREDERICK CHARLES of Prussia, on the 28th ult.:

SOLDIERS: When the King intrusted me with the command of this army corps, he ordered me to express to you in his name his expectation that you would do your duty under all circumstances.

When on your march to this place you entered strange towns and villages, the inhabitants not knowing you, feared you, but your winning and friendly demeanor obtained for you not only good accommodation but was also the cause of your leaving as friends those places where you entered as unwelcome guests. This is the way to do honor to the Prussian name. So comport yourselves throughout in the country in which we are going to deliver. You will bear in mind that the honor of the Prussian arms demands that you should conquer, but also that you should pardon the conquered as brothers. This is Christianlike, and a good Christian cannot be a bad soldier. The Prussian name is already in good repute with the Danes. It is well when even our enemies respect us.

Soldiers! In a few days it will be known whether we shall have war or peace.

Should a second Danish war begin, we shall meet with fortified places and large sheets of water and ice; but your dauntlessness and zeal will be all the more glorious. We shall know how to overcome all obstacles, none of which shall detain us longer than they should. Do not those obstacles conceal the enemy who is accustomed to fly before our regiments? Forward, then, let us look for that enemy; let us oppose his retreat; let us disperse his ranks! Having accomplished this result, you will not give the enemy time to breathe, but pursue him indefatigably, to annihilate him before he seeks refuge on his island. You will, therefore, have some long marches to perform, but after that you will have well merited rest and good quarters, honor and recompense, and the consciousness of having fulfilled your duty.

Austria, for the first time since fifty years, will fight by our side. Let us renew the old brotherhood in arms. What a noble emulation is therefore before us! But in our ranks also the men of Brandenburgh and of Westphalia will struggle and make efforts to win the meed of victory.

You, men of Brandenburg, I know, and you know me, and this is saying enough.

You, men of Westphalia, we are not yet known to each other, it is true, but that may be all the better, for there can be no more favorable opportunity for becoming acquainted with you and appreciating you speedily. Let us, then, all follow the black and white flag; let us all obey the same King, who has said to us that he relied upon our doing our duty under all circumstances. With God's help we shall do it. Long live the King!

FREDERICK CHARLES, Prince of Prussia.

THE AUSTRIAN AND PRUSSIAN ULTIMATUM.

The following is the text of the Ultimatum addressed by the Prussian and Austrian Ambassadors at Copenhagen, to the Danish Government upon the 16th ult. It is addressed to Chamberlain VON QUAADE, the Danish Minister for Foreign Affairs:

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 16.

The Governments of Austria and Prussia had hoped that the common Constitution for Denmark and Schleswig sanctioned by His Majesty King CHRISTIAN IX., and appointed to take effect from the 1st of January, 1864, would have been suspended before that date. This hope has not been fulfilled. The Constitution came into operation upon the 1st of January of the present year, and the incorporation of Schleswig was thereby accomplished. The Danish Government has thus unequivocally broken the obligations which it undertook in 1852, as well toward the German Confederation as in especial toward the two German Powers; and has thereby created a position of affairs which cannot be regarded as justified by treaties. The above-named Powers owe it to themselves and to the Federal Diet, in consequence of the part they took in those proceedings, the result of which was also approved by the Federal Diet at their recommendation, not to allow this position to continue.

They address, therefore, to the Danish Government once more an express summons to withdraw the Constitution of the 18th November, 1863, which rests upon no legal foundation, and thus, at any rate, to restore the preceding *status quo* as the necessary preliminary to every further negotiation.

Should the Danish Government not comply with this summons, the two above-named Powers will find themselves compelled to make use of the means at their command for the restoration of the *status quo* and the security of the duchy of Schleswig against illegal union with the kingdom of Denmark.

The undersigned Ambassadors of the two Powers—who, although not formally accredited, act in this matter by special commission of their Governments—are directed to require the withdrawal of the Constitution of the 18th of November of last year, and to leave Copenhagen in case of not receiving an intimation in the course of the 18th inst. that such a step has been taken.

The undersigned embrace this opportunity of expressing, &c.
BRENNER.
BALAN."

PROCLAMATION TO THE SCHLESWIGERS.

The following is the text of the proclamation issued by Field-Marshal VON WRANGEL immediately after crossing the Schleswig frontier:

PRUSSIAN HEADQUARTERS, Feb. 1.

INHABITANTS OF THE DUCHY OF SCHLESWIG: Commissioned by His Majesty the King of Prussia, my most gracious master, to occupy the duchy with Prussian troops, in conjunction with the forces which His Majesty the Emperor of Austria has been pleased to place under my command for the same purpose, I call upon you to receive these troops with friendship and hospitality.

We come to protect your rights.

These rights are violated by the common Constitution for Denmark and Schleswig sanctioned by His Majesty the King of Denmark upon the 18th of November of last year, by which, in contravention of the agreements entered into in the year 1852, the duchy has been incorporated with the Kingdom.

His Majesty the King of Denmark has been vainly summoned to loose this bond. The Governments of Prussia and Austria have in consequence thereof determined upon their part to bring into operation the means at their command practically to abolish the incorporation, and to secure to the Duchy the rights to which it is entitled by treaty. They will accomplish these objects by occupying the Duchy with their united troops, and assuming its temporary administration.

This administration will be undertaken by civil commissioners of the two Powers. I call upon you to pay obedience to their orders and to support them in their efforts for the maintenance of legal and settled conditions. The laws of the country remain valid so far as the security of the troops does not indispensably require momentary and passing exceptions.

I expect of the loyal and reasonable good sense of the inhabitants of the Duchy that they will abstain from all demonstrations, from whatever party they may proceed. You must yourselves be aware that party agitations can only injure your good right, and that I cannot suffer them in your own interest.

Our troops come as friends, as friends you will receive them.
VON WRANGEL,
Field-Marshal Commanding.

MARSHAL WRANGEL.

A Prussian journal gives the following as the text of an autograph letter addressed by the Emperor of Austria to Marshal WRANGEL:

It is a real pleasure for me to see my brave troops under the command of so celebrated and experienced a chief, and one personally known to me. They will remember the words I addressed to them on their departure, and will rival in bravery, perseverance and devotedness their Prussian brothers in arms. They will be and will remain worthy, in a noble confraternity and by uniting their forces, of the satisfaction and gratitude of the allied sovereigns. Thanking you beforehand for your kind direction, I am your affectionate,

FRANCIS JOSEPH.

ADVANCE OF THE PRUSSIANS INTO SCLESWIG.

The *Times* of Feb. 6 contains a letter from its special correspondent dated from Eckernförde on the 1st, describing the advance of the Prussians previous to their repulse. He says:

"The contemplated movement was kept very secret, and surprised everybody—probably the Danes themselves as much as any one; for just outside this town they had begun cutting trenches across the road, but had not accomplished a fourth part of their intention. Some Danish vessels in Eckernförde creek fired on the columns as they passed along a causeway, but the Prussian artillery replied, and the ships soon drew off and were outside before I reached the place. As far as I have yet ascertained the advance was accomplished with scarcely even a skirmish on this part of the line. Details, however, it is as yet impossible to obtain with any accuracy. A person who witnessed the passage of the frontier informed me that each succeeding battalion or squadron crossed it with shouts of 'Hurrah for Schleswig-Holstein,' and I observed this to be the case with the troops which passed at the same time with myself. The Schleswig-Holstein tricolor, which has resumed its place, in company with the German red-black-gold banner, in the streets of Kiel, pursued us along the road, and greeted us the very instant we entered Schleswig. The troops were in the very highest spirits, cheering and singing Schleswig-Holstein airs, their own national one of 'Ich bin Preusse,' and manifesting their good humor by ready salutes to the civilians who had flocked out from Kiel, and whom one overtook, for the most part on foot, all along the road. I must say that, judging from my observations on to-day's march, I doubt whether the Prussian army clearly understands that it is sent hither by M. VON BISMARK, not only to take Schleswig from the Danes, but also to preserve it for and restore it to them. It strikes me that the Schleswig-Holstein cause, or idea, or whatever it may be called, has taken considerable hold of the Prussian soldiery."

As to the probabilities of the campaign which has been commenced, the correspondent says:

"The frost may last all through February, and greatly increase in intensity. On the other hand, a shift of the wind, such as would bring thaw and rains, such as we had a few days ago, would be in no way surprising at this period of the winter. Should this occur, I need not tell you that it will be a great pull for the Danes. If, on the other hand, the frost holds, thus destroying those natural defences of inundations and other waters to pass which constitute so important a part of the strength of the Dannewerke, it would not be surprising if the Danes retired to the island of Also, whence they would menace the flank of the advancing Germans, and might, at a future day, advance and try to retake the Dannewerke, which offers no strong positions for defence on that side. That it might possibly be found advisable to adopt this plan was, I have reason to know, the opinion of some Danish staff officers a very few weeks ago. On the other hand, the question presents itself whether the Danes will think they have sufficiently vindicated the honor of their flag without giving battle, even against such superior numbers as to render their defeat almost a moral certainty."

On the 1st inst. the Duke of Augustenburg was proclaimed in Eckernförde as Duke of Scleswig-Holstein. The writer says:

"The adiatus or adjoint of the burgomaster, HERR STEGEMANN, addressed the crowd from the steps leading up to the town hall. He said: 'We owe the present opportunity of expressing our sentiments to our German brothers, the Prussians. Had they not driven out the Danes, we should not now have been able to proclaim at this moment our beloved Prince FREDERICK VIII. Nobody knows what we have suffered under this Danish rule. Thank God that time is over, never to return. For the future we have to look to our legitimate prince as our only ruler, and let us now give him three cheers.' This appeal was, I need not say, enthusiastically responded to—not merely, however, by the townspeople, but by the Prussian soldiers largely mingled with them, and the warmth and cordiality of whose welcome had evidently put them in the highest spirits. M. STEGEMANN then remarked that his chief, the burgomaster, was a rascally Dane, who ought not to be allowed to remain in the town for another hour. There was a general shout of approbation, and an evident disposition on the part of the mob to give effect to the sentiment; but STEGEMANN deprecated any popular interference, assuring his audience that he and his colleagues were men enough for the work of ejection. The crowd acquiesced and peaceably dispersed, and in a few minutes later M. STEGEMANN and some members of the corporation paid a visit to the obnoxious burgomaster, who undertook to pack up his traps and be off by 10 to-night. The announcement of this was received with great satisfaction by the groups which had collected, in a sort of casual way, in the neighborhood of the Danish burgomaster's dwelling. A remarkable feature of the afternoon's proceedings is the perfect order that has prevailed in the midst of the great general enthusiasm."

THE CROPS IN ENGLAND.

From the Mark-lane Express, Feb. 8.

According to our annual custom, we give in the columns of this day's journal a tabulated statement of the cereal crops of 1863, as also an abstract account of each county, being the substance of upward of 600 letters from the most respectable and reliable farmers in all parts of England. We here still further epitomize the returns, affording, at one view, as clear and truthful an account of the actual results of the harvest as can be obtained. The following are the particulars:

Averages of the Crops of Wheat, Barley, Oats and Potatoes of the Harvest of 1863:

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
Under average	5	55	64
Average	95	245	268
Over average	281	170	117
One-sixth above average	3	—	—
One-fifth above average	19	56	45
One-fourth above average	124	16	7
One-third above average	46	11	7
One-half above average	25	7	2
Two-thirds above average	5	1	22
Total	603	561	532

It will be observed that the respective descriptions "under average" and "over average" give no specific deficiency or excess of produce, and we therefore add the following:

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
Under average	5	35	64
Average	95	245	268
Over average	603	561	532
Total	603	561	532

POTATOES.		QUALITY OF CROP.	
Under average	14	Sound	138
Good average	14	Slightly diseased	216
Abundant crops	241	Much diseased	204
Total	558	Total	558

Upon a review of these results, it will be seen that the late season has been a very productive one; while much of this success is to be attributed to the improved state of agriculture, and the increased use of special and artificial manures. Still, these alone could not have produced such results, had not an extraordinary season come in aid, favorable from the Autumnal seed-time to the period of the ripening of the crops, thus seconding the efforts of the husbandman. The wheat crop especially exhibits almost extraordinary results; and the weight of the grain has frequently exceeded all precedent, instances being known of sixty-seven, sixty-eight and sixty-nine pounds per bushel. Complaints have reached us that the quality of the flour from the new wheat is not good, and that it cannot be used without a large mixture of foreign. In the meanwhile it is rather a favorable circumstance than otherwise for the country that a large stock of English wheat should be kept over, and the foreign wheat substituted for it in the general consumption. The present state of the world, whether we look to the East or the West, to Europe or America, is by no means assuring in the interests of peace. Already are some of the ports of the Baltic blockaded, which will materially interfere with the trade of Northern Europe; and it is impossible to say what may be the result from or the extent of the outbreak of war in that quarter. At any rate it is a desirable thing that the stocks of English wheat, which had been reduced to the lowest ebb during the last three years, should be reëstablished, so that we may be prepared for whatever contingencies may happen. We may add that the prospects of the growing crop of wheat are at present quite as good as those of last year at about the same period.

With regard to the barley crop, although it was nearly as abundant as that of wheat, a large portion of it was damaged by the rain which fell in August. This was especially the case in the north, west and midland counties, which are usually later than those in the east or the metropolitan district. The quality of malting barley will therefore certainly not be more than an average; but at the same time the stained or sprouted barley will be useful for fattening cattle, to which purpose it will be devoted.

The oat crop was, generally speaking, as good as the wheat and barley, and the quality was remarkably fine. This grain is not so much cultivated as others; but wherever it was grown the most satisfactory reports are given of the yield and quality.

The potatoes present a remarkable result; for whilst the crop was probably larger than ever was known, the extensive prevalence of the disease, more or less severe, shows the probability that this epidemic scourge is far from having subsided, either in virulence or the extent of its ravages. It is, however, satisfactory to find that enough remain sound to furnish an ample supply, and to prevent the price from reaching so high as to be injurious to the working classes. In almost all instances where one third or one-fourth are diseased, the crops are large enough to have an average of good tubers left; and the abundant supply of healthy sorts brought to the London market and sold at reasonable rates must be taken as a proof that there is no scarcity existing or to be apprehended.

Gen. Butler and the Jews.

A SPICY CORRESPONDENCE.

The *Jewish Messenger* publishes a spicy correspondence between N. S. ISAACS, of this City, and Maj.-Gen. BUTLER. The former protested against the use of the term "Jews" in one of Gen BUTLER'S dispatches, and the General replies, under date of Feb. 4:

Your letter in regard to the report of Gen. GRAHAM'S expedition, in which it was said that five Jews were captured trying to run the blockade, inquiring of me why I have specified the religion of these contraband traders, and commenting upon the act as if I wished to make invidious religious distinctions, is received.

The manner in which the phrase got itself into the telegraphic reports, was very simple. The report of the return of the expedition was made to me, and as it was made I dictated portions of it to the telegraph, using the words of the report, so that it was, in fact, done without thought on my part, and only in the course of business, as I should have mentioned any other fact, reported to me by my subordinate, when reporting to my superior.

But since my attention has been drawn to it by your comments, and others of the press, I really do not see any reason for changing the phrase.

It was meant, when used to designate nationality, and not religion, as one would say, five Irishmen, five Germans, or five Italians. I have always considered the Jews a nationality, although possessing no country. The closeness with which they cling together, the aid which they afford each other, on all proper, and sometimes improper occasions, the fact that nearly all of them pursue substantially the same employment, so far as I have known them—that of traders, merchants, and bankers—the very general obedience to the prohibition against marriage with Gentiles, their faith, which looks forward to the time when they are to be gathered together in the former land of their nation,—all serve to show a closer tie of kindred and nation among the Hebrews, and a greater homogeneity than belongs to any other nation, although its people live in closer proximity. So that while I disclaim all intention of any reflection upon their national religion, which was the foundation and typical of that of the Christian world, and, holding to the doctrines of Christianity with reverence for the Saviour, no one can stigmatize all Jews,—yet one may be reasonably permitted in speaking of that nation, to suppose there may be in all the Jews of the South, two of whom certainly are in the Confederate Cabinet, at least *five*, who might attempt to carry on a contraband trade. Because, it may be reverently remembered that when the Saviour, aided by Omniscience, undertook to choose twelve confidential friends from among that nation, he got one that "was a thief and had a devil."

Mr. ISAACS responded, claiming that there were Jews in all the respectable professions. He said the army, navy and marine corps have a fair representation of Israelites, some of them distinguished, all earnest and patriotic. One of our regiments which served first as militia, then as a three years' regiment, and is now home on furlough, to return to the field a veteran organization, is composed mainly of Israelites. If, at any time, you should desire to be informed of the extent of your error with regard to the occupations of the Jews, I should be most happy to furnish you with details.

You will not forget, when reminding me that there are two Jews in the rebel cabinet (who is the other, beside BENJAMIN?) that a pattern of distinction in the church militant is a Major-General in DAVIS' army, and that DAVIS himself professes to be a devout member of the church. There are traitors among professors of Judaism, unfortunately, as well as among Christians. A good Jew can no more be a traitor to our flag than an earnest believer in Christianity can be enumerated among "those who speculate on the miseries of their country." Mr. BENJAMIN does not adhere to Judaism—he married a Christian.

I did not intend to be so verbose. However, General, I have but another suggestion to make. If, hereafter, any of your subordinates capture a man with a foreign patronymic, please designate his nationality by calling him German, Russian or French, as the case may be, and not Jew. In nine cases out of ten, your prisoner is neither Jew nor Christian.

Under date of Feb. 13, Gen. BUTLER answered:

I am in receipt of your note of February 9, and am very glad to have my opinions corrected by one who apparently understands so well the condition of the Hebrews as a nation, and of their faith as a religion.

I admit that my experience with men of the Jewish faith or nation has been an unfortunate one.

Living in an inland town in Massachusetts prior to the war, I had met but few, and since the war, those whom I have seen have been principally engaged in the occupations which caused the capture which has occasioned this correspondence, and you yourself will admit that that mode of making their acquaintance has not been a favorable one.

I refer to Mr. MEMMINGER as the other member of the Confederate Cabinet. I have been informed that Mr. MALLORY is also of the Jewish faith or nationality.

I acknowledge the fairness of the hit in regard to Maj.-Gen. POLK and DAVIS. They are both members of the Christian Church upon whose services I attend.

I should be much obliged to you for the detail of facts which you have offered to furnish, for, finding my impressions incorrect upon any subject, I always desire to be enlightened.

The Pirate Tuscaloosa.

HER SEIZURE AT CAPE TOWN.

From the Boston Journal, Feb. 23.

The bark *John Gilpin*, arrived here yesterday, brings dates from Cape Town, C. G. H., to Dec. 31, from whose report we learn that the British authorities at the Cape had seized the rebel pirate *Tuscaloosa*. We are indebted to a mercantile house in this city for the perusal of the papers containing some accounts of the affair.

It appears that she was seized in Simon's Bay, Dec. 26, to which she returned after a three months' cruise, during which, out of nearly one hundred vessels, she had encountered but one Federal ship. In the meantime she had been ordered away from a Brazilian port, in consequence of which her crew were placed upon short allowance. Her commander, Lieut. LOWE, hoped to make all right again, and get the bottom of his vessel recoppered into the bargain, by his return to Simon's Bay. The Cape Town *Argus* continues the story, as follows:

"But his hopes and expectations alike were doomed to disappointment, for shortly after the *Tuscaloosa* dropped her anchor, Admiral Sir BALDWIN WALKER dispatched from the flagship Lieut. KEITH and a boarding party of twenty-five men to take possession of the *Tuscaloosa* in the Queen's name. Lieut. KEITH promptly executed the orders of the Admiral, and the vessel was seized accordingly. Lieut. LOWE lodged with the Admiral a formal protest against the seizure, and at once proceeded to Cape Town to consult with his agents and legal advisers. The United States Consul, Mr. GRAHAM, has since lodged a claim to the vessel on behalf of her former owners; and it is likely that the question raised as to the legality of her condemnation by Capt. SEMMES, who claims to constitute a prize court by authority from his Government, will have to be argued before and decided by Sir WILLIAM HODGES in the Admiralty Court."

The following, from the Capetown *Advertiser & Mail*, of Dec. 30, 1863, gives the grounds of the seizure:

"The *Tuscaloosa* still remains in possession of Lieut. KENNEDY and the company of twenty-five men from H. M. steamship *Narcissus*, who were appointed to take possession of her on Sunday evening, in Simon's Bay. Admiral Sir. B. WALKER acted in the matter according to special instructions sent out to the colony by the Home Government; and the prize will be detained by him, on behalf of the Government, in these waters until she is claimed by her legal owners. The grounds of seizure are: that the *Tuscaloosa* is a vessel belonging to the Federal States of America, having been captured by the Confederate States ship-of-war, the *Alabama*, and, not having been adjudicated before any Confederate prize court, is still an uncondemned prize, which, having been brought into an English port, in violation of her Britannic Majesty's orders for the maintenance of neutrality, she is accordingly detained. Against this Lieut. LOWE has protested, on the grounds that he had no intention of violating the Queen's proclamation; and that, as he had, on a former occasion, been received as a man-of-war, he, in good faith, visited Simon's Bay now to refit his ship, and found that he was entrapped by the Colonial Government. As far as his own proceedings in connection with the *Tuscaloosa* are concerned, he appeals to the Confederate States' Government for full justification of them.

The *Advertiser & Mail* also gives a detailed account of the cruise of the *Tuscaloosa* subsequent to her previous visit to Simon's Bay. It appears that the only Federal prey she made, as referred to above, was the ship *Living Age*. The Brazilian port from which she was ejected was St. Catherine's, and the action is attributed to the influence of the American Consul. The seizure appears to have caused much commotion at Cape Town, where the feeling is mostly in favor of the pirates. The *Argus*, however, justifies the legal course of the Government authorities.

From the West Indies.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Monday Feb. 8.

The business transactions of the last fortnight have not been attended by any important changes or extraordinary movements. Without any great fluctuations in important articles, the sales have been quiet and steady, being confined only to immediate wants. The non-arrival of the usual monthly steamer from New-York, due on the 31st ult., has contributed to limit purchases, as American advices are always waited for. In the produce market, we have to notice the falling off in the supply of pimento, and consequently an advancing tendency. Freights are plentiful, and the unusual demand for this article to dispatch vessels has caused the supply to fall short thus early in the season. Other produce remains steady.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1864.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A dispatch from Memphis, dated Friday, reasserts the statement that Selma, Ala., is in possession of Gen. SHERMAN. The reports from Gen. SMITH'S cooperating column of cavalry are not favorable. Stragglers say that the rebel forces under FORREST, RHODDY, LEE and ADAMS, have been concentrated against him, and that at West Point, Miss., a severe battle had been fought, in which SMITH was driven back. SMITH'S reverse is attributed to the slow movement of one of the brigades, which delayed the expedition eight days. A report that the entire expedition was slowly falling back toward Memphis was discredited.

The latest dispatch from Chattanooga, dated Friday, says that the movement toward Dalton, Georgia, was simply intended as a reconnoissance in force, and that having accomplished its purpose, ascertaining that the rebels were posted there in great strength, our troops returned to Tunnel Hill, which they still occupy.

From North Carolina we have some official correspondence of a recent date between Gen. PECK, commanding the Department, and the rebel Gen. PICKETT, concerning the allege hanging of a Union negro soldier by the latter's order, for having, in battle, shot a rebel officer. Gen. PECK demanded to know whether there was trut hin the charge, and stated that if such a barbarity had been committed, he should hang one of the rebel soldiers in his custody. PICKETT replied, denying the allegation in this particular instance, but asserting that he should mete such fate to any negro who fell into his power, who might have "killed either officer, soldier or citizen of the Confederate States." In reply to Gen. PECK'S promise of retaliation, PICKETT blusters about hanging *ten* Union soldiers for every rebel who shall suffer in retaliation for the execution of the barbarian code in the case of a negro.

A Washington dispatch says that Gen. SHERMAN never intended to go to Mobile, and is now in a safe position.

Advices received at the State Department from Mr. PRUYN, United States Minister in Japan, dated Jan. 15, state that the *Alabama* at that time was still at large.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 22d, says that *if Grant defeats Johnston, Georgia and Alabama are open to him, and Mobile will fall without a struggle.*

CONGRESS.

The Senate was not in session yesterday. In the House there were few members present, as an agreement had been made that no business other than the consideration of the President's Annual Message should be brought up. The time, therefore, was occupied by members in speaking—some in support of the policy of the Administration and some in opposition. No new or interesting points were made in the discussion by either side.

GENERAL NEWS.

Grant's Pass is an entrance to Mobile Bay from Grand Bay, and opens into the former *above* Fort Gaines. It is sufficiently deep for navigation, and was formerly used by the steamers plying between New-Orleans and Mobile. It is not commanded by the forts which guard the usual entrance to the bay, but has been fortified and protected, sand batteries having been erected on either side of the little island, upon which the keeper of the light-house used to live. In these batteries are mounted several 32-pounders. It was with these batteries that the engagement of the 16th doubtless took place. If Grant's Pass can be taken, it will be seen that Mobile would be at the mercy of our ships without the preliminary necessity of reducing Forts Morgan and Gaines.

A Cincinnati dispatch to the Philadelphia *Inquirer* says that the action of the Indiana Convention, in instructing their delegates to the National Convention to cast their votes for Mr. LINCOLN is considered decisive as to the West. Had the resolution so instructing gone to the committee-room without debate, and not been put to a vote of the convention in mass, it would not have been heard of. Five out of eleven Congressional Districts in caucus had voted against instructing. The resolution may, therefore, be considered a triumph of the people over the politicians.

Thirty-six Indiana regiments have reënlisted as veterans. Twenty have come home, viz.: The Ninth, Thirteenth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-seventh, Thirty-first, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-eighth, Forty-second, Forty-fourth, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, Fiftieth, and the One Hundred and Fifteenth, One Hundred and Sixteenth, One Hundred and Seventeenth and One Hundred and Eighteenth, six months' men.

Gen. WOOL has written a letter to the Secretary of the Albany Bazaar, in which he gives his plan for the defeat and crushing of the rebellion during the ensuing campaign. He would have 250,000 men under GRANT, and as many more under MEADE, moving upon the enemy at once and with irresistible power. Thus, placed between the upper and nether grindstones, the rebellion would be effectually crushed.

The troubles at Fort Jackson, below New-Orleans, have terminated in a couple of courts-martial, one of which finds Lieut.-Col. BENEDICT, Fourth Infantry, Corps d'Afrique, guilty of "inflicting cruel and unusual punishment, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline," and sentences him to be dismissed the service. Twelve of the privates of the same regiment were court-martialed on a charge of mutiny. Two were sentenced to be shot to death, and seven condemned to various terms of imprisonment with hard labor.

Col. TAYLOR visited the Maine Legislature in company with Gen. BURNSIDE, on Wednesday, and delivered an address on the sufferings of the loyal East Tennesseeans. The venerable Judge TENNEY arose when Col. TAYLOR closed, and proposed an immediate response to the appeal. Over three thousand dollars were subscribed on the spot, and by evening the sum was increased to nearly four thousand dollars.

GEN. GRANT has recently issued an important order, relative to the salary of pilots in the Government service, and also precautions to be used to guard against fire on steamboats.

ALEX. H. STEPHENS, says the Columbus (Ga.) *Times*, has so far recovered his health that he is able to walk about and resume his correspondence to some extent. He is at his residence in Crawfordville.

Lieut. WALTER LANDOR DICKENS, doing duty with the Forty-second Highlanders, second son of CHARLES DICKENS, died on the last day of the old year in the officers' hospital at Calcutta.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of the 12th inst., contains an advertisement of the Danville Female College, announcing that the price of board for twenty weeks is $500, or five barrels of flour.

The Rhode Island House of Representatives declared with great unanimity for the reëlection of President LINCOLN, on Thursday.

GEO. P. KANE, the notorious Marshal KANE, of Baltimore, had arrived in Richmond and been made a Colonel.

A moderate demand prevailed for Flour and Wheat on Saturday at about former prices. Corn was in brisk speculative demand and decidedly higher. Oats were quiet. Provisions were more sought after; Pork was firmer. Groceries, Tallow, Hides, Leather, Oils and Naval Stores were rather quiet. Whisky was in request and steady. Cotton was dull and heavy. The freight market was moderately active, with 432 vessels of all classes in port.

Napoleon's Opportunity.

The first cannon-shot fired before Sumter awoke an echo such as has not been heard for centuries. Every man who reflected at all, knew that that report was the signal for momentous and terrible events. No one who heard of that opening shot, fired almost with levity and bravado, could say where and when the war it inaugurated would end. It is almost equally so with the first rumors which come of the opening clash of arms in the Duchies, and the comparatively petty local struggle there between Germans and Danes. The people and officials of other European States listen almost with trembling anxiety for the news from this contest between 30,000 men on one side and 40,000 on the other.

It is not the fate of Denmark which thus excites the interest of the world; it is the great European uprising, the struggle of "nationalities," to which, when it shall occur, the Danish war will be but as a skirmish, and which any cannon-shot fired in anger between European Powers may awaken, that startles and arouses all who stand outside of the arena of the struggle. When one thinks of the Italian passion and fire for national unity and liberty, and of Rome and Venice, with GARIBALDI close by, we can imagine what a volcanic surface covers Southern Europe. Hungary, we know, still smoulders with the old ardor for independence and freedom, and needs but a breath to be awakened into conflagration. Poland has just been trampled into a bloody submission. The Danubian Principalities are all ready for the firebrand of revolution.

On the borders of these inflammable populations sits a ruler wielding the most compact and formidable military Power in the world, whose traditions and policy pledge him to the support of "struggling nationalities." Whatever sentiment or enthusiasm remain in a nation much given up to speculation and money-getting, would be certainly fired by the war-cry—almost as revolutionary as the cry of "Equality and Fraternity" of the Revolution—of "France for Poland and Hungary and Italy!" And when to this traditional enthusiasm be added a prospect of again acquiring territory which shall extend France to the Rhine, we can understand the temptation which now lies before NAPOLEON for plunging into the German war. Still more, he can now in all probability secure the alliance of England, which, in a moral and material point of view, is of immense importance to him. With an unexampled hardihood the German Powers have presented a golden opportunity for him to interfere, and even, possibly, to split up the Confederation itself.

If NAPOLEON should decide to move; if having skillfully divided Austria and Prussia from the Diet and the Confederacy, he should advance his columns with the banner of "Freedom to the Nationalities" at the head, it would be with a power which probably nothing could oppose Austria, weakened by insurrection in Italy and Hungary, could do little on the Rhine against the French legions, and Prussia, with a divided Germany, is hardly a match for the Scandinavian Powers, England and France. What part Russia would play in this terrible contest is not over easy to be foreseen.

The opportunity for a Democratic Emperor of a martial nation—the relative of a NAPOLEON—is certainly a remarkable one, and we do not wonder that Europe watches France with trembling. Yet, ominous as the signs are, there are many indications also of peace. NAPOLEON'S well-known caution; his time of life; the tremendous enthusiasm of Germany, which might weld all their forces into a most formidable whole; the uncertainty of England's alliance and the immense cost and burden of such a war, are influences which can well work upon the Emperor's mind, and prevent so daring and dangerous an enterprise as a French crusade for the oppressed nationalities.

Events will shape themselves rapidly, and we shall soon know what is to be the action of France in the German and Danish war.

THE LIVERPOOL POST ON THE ALABAMA CASE.—The article from the Liverpool *Post* referred to in our foreign news by the *Africa*, is a noticeable one. It is headed, "Who is to Pay?"—a question of interest always. It begins by stating the estimated value of the eighty vessels and cargoes destroyed by the *Alabama*, the *Florida*, and the *Georgia* at £3,000,000, and mentions the intimation of our Government that England would be called on to pay the damages. It there shows that on an intimation from our Government that war would follow the sailing of the rams, orders were given by the English Government to stop them, which orders were based on no further testimony as to those vessels, than had been presented to the Government by Mr. ADAMS two months before, and on which they had steadily refused to act up till this intimation of Mr. ADAMS that letting them go was war, and would be considered as such.

Now, says the *Post*, this stopping the rams was "a tacit confession that the *Alabama* and the *Florida* ought also to have been prevented from departing from this port. The law was the same in both cases; all the circumstances were parallel, and no matter what may have been the legal difficulties or the legal technicalities, no man in the Kingdom had the least moral doubt of the purpose for which these vessels had been constructed. In fact, on a former occasion, Earl RUSSELL admitted that he wished to prevent the departure of the *Alabama*, and the attempt, though it failed, must be accepted as a fact that he considered her departure a violation of neutrality."

It seems to us that the reasoning of the *Post* is good. The cases of the rams and the privateers present the same facts. But the Government did stop the rams. Then it ought to have stopped the privateers. Logic brings us to this conclusion inevitably. And the question will come up, what excuse can be given for this "violation of neutrality?" and yet, again, whether England ought not to pay the damages occasioned by it, even if it was only in part intentional?

The *Post* goes on to show that if we do, when the war is over, call upon England to pay these damages, her reply involves very serious considerations, in view of the fact that "American shipping is virtually all gone, while British shipping is not, but covers all the ocean."

Rams, also, are things which might be built at New-York as well as at Liverpool, and Greek fire might do as much at Liverpool as at Charleston, and even more. But the *Post*, though it mentions these facts, does not apparently believe that any occasion for rams, or Greek fire, or privateers, will arise out of this claim for damages, but that "if there should arise a dispute on this point, it would be amicably settled." We are glad to see that it feels in this way. It implies that it thinks the English Government would be willing to do what was right in the matter. And we desire no more. If there was no violation of neutrality in letting the *Alabama* and the others go, we shall be satisfied to bear the loss which resulted from it as best we may. If there was such violation, we trust to find the English Government equally ready, when the question comes up for settlement, to respond to any just claim which has arisen out of it.

The Real Military Importance of Florida.

The rebels certainly have a faculty of turning up where they are not expected; and the late blow they have delivered—namely, at our force in Florida—is the most unexpected of all. Everybody agrees that Florida has no *strategic* value, either to ourselves or the rebels. It is quite removed from the great lines of operation; and as a military possession seems hardly worth while being made a serious bone of contention. But the rebels appear to have discovered in it *some* kind of value, and that, too, of sufficient moment to have made it worth their while sending a powerful force to oppose and punish the Union expedition that has lately made that peninsula the theatre of its operations. For an adequate explanation of this we are driven to fall back on the consideration of the *material* value of Florida to the rebels, in the point of view of the question of its supplies of beef cattle, respecting which important developments were lately made.

The very important circular of the rebel Chief Commissary of Florida, received from our special correspondent and published in the TIMES a few days since, gives a new turn to our notions of the military value of that State. While it remains perfectly true that Florida possesses no strategic relations of sufficient importance to authorize the detachment of a force strong enough to insure its permanent occupation, yet the disclosures of its material value to the rebel cause, made in the document referred to, prove conclusively that Gen. GILLMORE'S expedition is a most timely blow in the very spot in which the rebels are now most sensitive. Operations that aim at cutting off the rebel armies from their supplies, and depriving them of extensive areas of productive territory are, at the present stage of the war, secondary in importance only to the destruction of their armed forces in the field—if, indeed, they are not *equal* in substantial value. It was this fact that gave its immense importance to the stroke that severed the rebel communications with the trans-Mississippi region; and it is the prospective results in the same direction that add a double value to the operations of SHERMAN in Mississippi and Alabama. The occupation of Florida shares this characteristic with the conquests just mentioned. The circular of the rebel Commissary shows that both JOHNSTON'S army in Georgia and the army of BEAUREGARD at Charleston, have for some time been dependendent mainly on Florida for their supplies of beef cattle. This is made manifest by citations in the circular from the letters of commissaries of both these armies. Thus the commissary of JOHNSTON'S army (commanded at the time of writing, NOV., 1863, by Gen. BRAGG) writes:

"It is absolutely and vitally important that all the cattle that can possibly be brought here shall be brought as promptly as possible."

And again, on the 5th of October, he says:

"I cannot too strongly urge upon you the necessity, yes, the urgent necessity of sending forward cattle promptly. *It appears that all other resources are exhausted and that we are now dependent upon your State for beef for the very large army of Gen. Bragg.* I know you will leave no stone unturned, and I must say all is now dependent on your exertions so far as beef is concerned. In regard to bacon, the stock is about exhausted—hence beef is our only hope. I know the prospect is very discouraging, and it only remains with those of us having charge of this most important work to do all we can to exhaust our resources; and when we have done this, our country cannot complain of us."

In similar strain writes the Chief-Commissary of South Carolina:

"*We are almost entirely dependent on Florida*, and it is of the last importance at this time that the troops here should be subsisted."

Again he says:

"As it is, our situation is full of danger, from want of meat, and extraordinary efforts are required to prevent disaster."

And on the 9th of October he says;

"We have now 40,000 troops and laborers to subsist. The supply of bacon on hand in the city is 20,000 pounds, and the cattle furnished by this State is not one-tenth of what is required. My anxieties and apprehensions, you may suppose, are greatly excited."

So, again, the Chief Commissary at Savannah:

"I assure you, Major, that the stock of bacon and beef for the armies of the Confederate States is now exhausted, and we must depend entirely upon what we may gather weekly. Starvation stares the army in the face—the handwriting is on the wall."

On Oct. 26 he says:

"From the best information I have, the resources of food (meat) of both the Tennessee and Virginia armies are exhausted. This remark now applies with equal force to South Carolina and Georgia, and the army must henceforth depend upon the energy of the purchasing Commissaries, through their daily or weekly collections. I have exhausted the beef cattle, and am now obliged to kill stock cattle."

Now, crediting part of the urgency of these statements to the *pressure* which these officials would naturally use in order to stimulate exertion in those addressed, these representations nevertheless show very clearly how exceedingly straitened the rebels are for supplies, and the importance attached to Florida in this particular. As some attempts have been made by the Copperhead presses to deny the authenticity of this document, (which has every internal evidence in its favor, and was found by our correspondent among the private papers of the rebel writer,) we may add, that the wealth of Florida in beef cattle has long been known to our old army officers, who have campaigned in that State. The prairies afford excellent pasture; cattle require little care from their owners and no housing in Winter; and, in most parts of the State, hogs fatten without any other support than that which they derive from the roots and mast of the forest. It was intended that the Union force, which has planted itself in Florida, should keep up constant and extensive raids, and cut off the rebels from their beef-supplies. We trust that, despite the ill-luck that has met the opening of the Florida campaign, the work may still be kept up, if its results should promise to be really as important as is surmised.

English Jealousy of Our Iron-clads.

Capt. TYLER, of the Royal Engineers, in a lecture before the United Service Institution, Jan. 18, delighted his hearers by assuring them that "the turrets of the monitors and their port-stoppers were effective principally in preventing the guns from being worked." He further stated that the report of Secretary WELLES "confirmed the worst estimate that we (the English) had formed of them." The unprejudiced lecturer further told his hearers that the only Federal vessel that had ventured within 700 yards of Fort Sumter, the *Keokuk*, had to be withdrawn in a sinking condition, and afterward sunk. The 11-inch guns proved too much for the 11-inch turrets of the Monitors," added the lecturer, leaving his hearers to infer that the *Keokuk* was a monitor whose turret and hull had been riddled by Confederate balls. Our readers will bear in mind that this statement was made on the 18th of January, 1864, on an occasion of more than ordinary gravity, the subject under consideration being the great national question of harbor defence and the fortifications at Spithead. Capt. TYLER produced charts showing that there were three distinct channels, varying from 1,000 to 3,000 yards in width, open to an enemy's vessels, and which channels he said could not be obstructed, yet, as the *Keokuk* had been sunk at a distance of 700 yards, these channels could not be entered by our iron-clads.

We will not attempt to dispel Capt. TYLER'S delusion, nor question the soundness of his argument in proof of England's security. Our object is simply to point out that he has grossly misrepresented our naval achievements. The fact is the Royal Engineers have been forced to admit the impregnability of our turrets and port-stoppers—hence their annoyance. The brevity of the action with the Confederate iron-clad *Atlanta* has shown that the "cheese-box on a raft" is something more than a mere Yankee notion. The English artillerists are surprised to find that while they require twenty men to handle a 10-inch gun on land, our enormous pieces of 15-inch calibre are handled on board of the monitors with half a dozen hands—a single man only being required to point these guns. But more surprising still, the turrets and their port-stoppers offer absolute protection to guns and gunners.

The lecturer of the 18th of January knew that the monitors had been repeatedly engaged with the Confederate batteries at short ranges, since the first conflict at Charleston, and he well knew at the time when he addressed his audience, that upwards of 2,000 shot had hit the monitor fleet. The *Patapsco*, it was well known at the time, had been in twenty-eight engagements, yet nothing had been destroyed within her turret, and not the slightest derangement caused to her machinery. These stubborn facts Capt. TYLER cannot grapple with, and therefore tells his hearers what happened during the first brief trial of the new system, under fire at Charleston in April, 1863. A port-stopper which had been placed too near the turret in one of the vessels, stuck. The application of hammer and chisel for half an hour removed the difficulty. Not a single accident of the kind has occurred during the whole siege, not a pound of Confederate metal has entered through plates or port-stoppers, and yet an officer in Her Majesty's service, before an audience composed of distinguished persons, ventures to state that "the turrets of the monitors, and their port-stoppers, were effective principally in preventing the guns from being worked," and that the Confederate guns "proved too much for the 11-inch plates which composed the turrets of the monitors."

We forbear comment, but advise the English people not to be lulled into security by assurances based on professional conceit and ignorance. Their neighbors over the Channel have fully proved that iron-clads, of the European type, are unfit to fight at sea, and that notwithstanding M. XAVIER RAYMOND'S splendid account of their success, written to order for *Revue de Deux Mondes*, just published, something better must be contrived. Accordingly, the Emperor of the French, through his agents, is taking a very careful look into our turrets. England will do well to do the same; for with a single opponent at Cherbourg, such as our large turret vessels, with their 15-inch thick iron protection to their enormous guns, and 10½-inch side armor, backed by nearly four feet of oak, the *Warriors*, *Black Princes* and *Prince Consorts* could not hold the channel for a single day. The experiments conducted at the Washington Navy-yard established the fact long ago, that the 4½-inch plating of the European iron-clads with its thin wood backing, affords no protection against the enormous weight of ordnance which is part of the monitor system. The result of the recent trials of armor plate instituted by the Navy Department, which we alluded to a few days ago, will amaze our Trans-Atlantic rivals. The news of the fate of the famous 6-inch solid armor plates, considered by the French as impregnable, will be most unwelcome. The utter demolition of Messrs. PETIN and GAUDIT'S 6-inch plate at the first shot from a 15-inch gun at Washington Navy-yard, on the 10th of February, 1864, will form an epoch in the history of iron-clads. The small bore and high velocity theory has received its quietus by this last practical mode adopted by the Navy Department for settling the question. Much credit is due to the Assistant Secretary of the Navy for his persistent course in adhering to the large smooth bore principle, the successful application of which now enables us to defy all European iron-clads.

It would appear that the great problem is nearer to solution than has been supposed. We have guns that can tear to fragments 6-inch solid armor plates at a single shot, and therefore fully adequate to crush in the sides of any European iron-clad. We operate these guns within impregnable iron cylinders 15 inches thick, which at the will of the gunner turn to any point of the compass. These cylinders again we place on vessels, which, while they present a very small target to the enemy's fire, are protected by ten-inch side armor, backed by timber from three to four feet in thickness. In regard to speed, those who are best informed expect that our large turret ships will be very fast. We abstain from all speculation on this point, since the *Dictator* will be under steam by the end of April. It will be proper to add that our rivals have frequently asserted that our small monitor vessels would be useless for defensive purposes, notwithstanding their heavy and well-protected guns. They have boasted of their superior speed, and told us that their warriors would run down the small monitors, pass our forts and come up to our wharves.

It has just occurred to them that their armored ships draw 25 feet water, while the monitors only draw 10½ feet, and that the gunner in a monitor turret, safe on the shoals along the main channels, can unmolested and at short range, put his 15-inch shot through the insufficient armor of the intruder.

We are informed that the Secretary of the Navy intends to send the *Dictator* on a trial trip across the Atlantic next Summer. We advise Capt. TYLER then to visit the American iron-clad to learn if turrets and port-stoppers, as built in the United States, are "effective principally in preventing the guns from being worked."

The Chinese Civil War—The Imperialists and their Allies.

The Tae-pings have experienced another great disaster. They have been compelled to surrender Loochow to the Imperialists. The siege of this important stronghold promises to be a marked event in the history of this Chinese rebellion. The stockades, which impeded approach to the city walls, were strongly garrisoned, and obstinately defended, GORDON and his troops being frequenty repulsed from them—on one occasion with very considerable loss. But at length his perseverance and skill triumphed over all difficulties, and the enemy were successively driven from their positions, and had to take refuge behind the ramparts. The city was now completely beleaguered by the Anglo-Chinese and Mandarin forces, so that it could receive neither succors nor supplies from without. This state of things, coupled with the remembrance of their repeated defeats at the stockades, had such an effect on some of the Tae-ping chiefs, that a council was held, and it was proposed to give up the contest as hopeless, and abandon Loochow to the besiegers. But MO-WANG, the commandant of the garrison, rejected the idea with scorn, and strenuously insisted that the place should be defended to the last extremity. His opinion and authority, however, only prevailed for a moment. In a few days after, the rebel brave was murdered, and then the chiefs, who had advocated surrender, opened communications with GORDON and the Tuctai, and agreed to give up the city, if their lives and property were guaranteed to them. This condition was assented to by the Imperialist leaders, and immediately they were put in possession of the coveted fortress. The Tuctai had now an excellent opportunity for the display of his magnanimity and good faith, and for giving an instance of Imperialist clemency which would tend to conciliate the Tae-pings. But so far has this unworthy representative of the Brother of the Sun and Moon been from manifesting any of these high qualities, that he has been guilty of a cruelty and perfidity which will inspire the rebels with the courage of despair, and which, if not promptly repudiated and punished by the Government at Pekin, may constrain all Europeans to abandon the Imperialist service, and change once more the fortunes of the war.

When the Tae-ping chiefs bargained for their lives and property, it was certainly not on the word of the Imperialist Governor that they placed the slightest reliance, but on that of the British officer. Though they trusted GORDON, however, they nevertheless feared that his power might not be equal to their protection. Hence they foolishly determined to seek an interview with the Tuctai, in order to propitiate him. This was boarding the lion in his den, and dearly they paid for it. The moment the barbarian found them within his palace walls, he cast all regard for pledges, honor and humanity to the winds, and had every man of them beheaded. Nor did the outrage end here. Intelligence of the fate of the rebel chiefs was presently communicated to the Mandarin soldiery, who, looking on it as a signal for plunder and slaughter, assaulted the residences of the murdered Tae-pings, and both seized their treasure and massacred over 200 of their families and followers ere a sufficient force of GORDON'S band could be collected to check their excesses. The disgust and indignation excited in the minds of the Europeans in the Imperialist service, by the Tuctai's perfidy and cruelty, were rendered still more intense by his subsequent conduct. When reprimanded for his breach of faith and barbarity, the Governor, instead of expressing remorse, impudently attempted to justify the deed. "It was," he alleged, "a purely Chinese matter, in which Chinese subjects were alone concerned, and to which only Chinese customs were applicable." GORDON has, however, adopted a very effectual method of bringing the contumacious Mandarin to a proper sense of his demerits. He has declined all further coöperation with the Imperialists in the prosecution of the war, and has made a full report of the affair to the British representative at the Celestial Court, who will doubtless submit the whole case to the consideration of Prince KUNG, and will be content with nothing less than the dismissal of the offending Tuctai, and the observance of a more humane and honorable policy in the future. The fate of the rebellion depends probably on the decision of the Pekin Government in relation to this Loochow tragedy. If the Chinese minister should prove as little conciliatory touching this business as he did about the Osborne squadron—if he should hold to the opinion that his subordinate was perfectly right neither to keep faith with traitors nor to show mercy to them, and should refuse either to remove the Tuctai, or to depart from the military maxims of the empire—then the *entente cordiale* between the mercenaries and the Imperialists will be at an end, and the former will have to crush the Tae-pings single-handed, or to succumb, as of old, to the arms of their victorious foes.

Amusements.

MUSICAL.—Mr. SPENCER B. DRIGGS, whose ingenious inventions and bold theories in connection with the piano-forte have resulted in many important improvements to that instrument, has recently completed a grand piano-forte which, by its power, quality and duration of tone, deserves to rank as an advance on anything yet accomplished. It may be seen at No. 744 Broadway, and is well worth a visit from parties interested in this truly domestic orchestra; this real condenser of polyphony; this solitary muse of the parlor—the piano-forte. The day is not far distant when America will supply Europe with pianos—the day already being past when Europe could supply America. The writing on the wall was seen distinctly in 1862, when an American house (STEINWAY & SONS) bore off the prize at the great London International Exhibition. It was curious then to notice how timidly the great bulk of makers clung to the oldest devices of their craft, and how positively those who had only stepped a little forward found themselves in advance of their cotemporaries. In America there has been a steady effort during the past ten years to go ahead of the times; to leave the old beaten path and strike out boldly into new regions of sound. Hence, the superiority which, in 1862 was regarded as astonishing, but which was, nevertheless, cordially and generously acknowledged. Mr. DRIGGS stands alone in his department, as a pioneer. He has literally hewn a way for himself. From the commencement, the prospects were new and delightful; but it is only now that he has, as it were settled upon his theories and cultivated them to the point of absolute productiveness. The grand piano, to which we have referred, is an achievement of which he may well feel satisfied. We cannot enter into an explanation of the technical peculiarities of its construction. They are striking to the general perception, and philosophical to the informed mind. The results are a beautiful and extraordinary quality of tone; a power and roundness of sound that we have not heard equalled. When the instrument has been supplied with a better action than the one which it now possesses, it will, we are sure, command the attention of the musical world. We learn with satisfaction that a large and wealty corporation has taken the patents in hand, and intend manufacturing pianos on Mr. DRIGGS' principles. Anything that adds to the charm of home is a benefit to the community, and a good piano is one of the happiest means to this end. Mr. DRIGGS has spent a fortune in maturing his plans; we hope he may amass a larger one in their consummation?

Obituary.

DEATH OF CHIEF JUSTICE WHELPLEY OF NEW JERSEY.

Chief Justice E. W. WHELPLEY, of New-Jersey, died at his home in Morristown on Sunday, Feb. 21, in the 46th year of his age. Judge WHELPLEY was the only son of Dr. WILLIAM A. WHELPLEY, a native of New-England, who formerly practiced in Morristown. There the Chief Justice was born, and lived for about eleven years, when his father died. He graduated at the age of sixteen, and began to practice law in Newark. On the election of the late Hon. J. W. MILLER, to the United States Senate, in 1841, Mr. WHELPLEY removed to Morristown, and became Mr. MILLER'S law partner. He represented the county two or three years in the House of Assembly, and was Speaker of that body. In 1853 he was appointed by Gov. NEWELL a Judge of the Supreme Court. In 1860 Gov. OLDEN selected the then Chief Justice, Hon. HENRY W. GREEN, for the post of Chancellor, and elevated Judge WHELPLEY to the vacant Chief Justiceship. Before becoming a Judge, Mr. WHELPLEY was an earnest politician—a Whig, till the death of that party, afterward a decided Republican. He was a member of the Convention which nominated FREMONT, and was actively instrumental in the nomination of Mr. DAYTON for the Vice-Presidency. Chief Justice WHELPLEY married in 1841 a daughter of Dr. ABSALOM WOODRUFF, of Meadham, who survives him. He has four children living—one a daughter, who is married in Brooklyn, N. Y., to WILLIAM W. THOMAS, Esq., two other daughters and one son.

The funeral services were largely attended on the 25th from the late residence of the deceased. Gov. PARKER, Attorney-General FRELINGHUYSEN, and representatives of the Bar and the Bench from all parts of the State, followed the remains to the grave. The funeral obsequies were held in the Second Presbyterian Church, of which the Judge was a member.

A funeral sermon was delivered by the Rev. Mr. KNOX, who is temporarily supplying the pulpit during the absence of the pastor in Europe; and an eloquent address, partaking somewhat of the historic and eulogistic, was delivered by Rev. Mr. SHEARWOOD, of Bloomfield, N. J.

WHAT IS DEMOCRACY?—ARE WE A DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE?

Democracy not an American Idea—The Fallacy of the Democratic Party—Its Failure and Final Extinction—A Republic Sustained by Justice, the American Idea.

THE BREEZES, Monday, Feb. 22, 1864.

This is the Birthday of WASHINGTON, and can I do better than to dwell on some of the political ideas which WASHINGTON held and inculcated? It is suggested to me by an article in *Brownson's Quarterly Review*—a very able work, always suggesting thought. The article which has excited my attention is on the "Federal Constitution," and written, I believe, by Mr. HICKEY. In the course of that article, he says:

"The Democratic question is, in fact, no question for the American statesman, and the term *democrat*, as applied here to a political party, has, if the party is not a revolutionary party, no meaning. The Democratic question is properly raised, and is important only when there is no government, no civil society, and the question is that of founding civil society, and organizing government; or where there is a question as to the right of revolution, or of overthrowing by violence an existing government, and introducing a new one. In neither sense is it a legitimate question in the United States, for we have a government, and the people have a constitutional way of amending our institutions, and therefore can introduce such ameliorations as they judge desirable without any resort to revolution."

That is the annunciation of a plain truth in plain terms. A *Democratic party*—if it acts out its real meaning—is a party of revolution and destruction, and I ask boldly if every attempt of the modern Democratic party to carry out any real idea of democracy has not been an act of revolution? More than thirty years ago the State of Georgia resisted the decision of the Supreme Court in the Cherokee case, and the Democratic Administration submitted to a fundamental revolution at the dictation of Georgia. A short time after South Carolina sent forth her decree of nullification, and the Democratic Administration submitted to a compromise, which, in fact, placed the Government at the feet of South Carolina, and laid the foundation of the present war. A few years after Texas was annexed, without the slightest constitutional authority, or the idea of Democratic sovereignty; and now we have, in this bloody and revolutionary war, the right wing of the Democratic party fighting, with great armies, the Government of their country; and the left wing, under your Seymours, Woods and Vallandighams, saying as much as they can to help them. WOOD, who is the true representative of Democracy, and ought to be its candidate for the Presidency, has his speeches in Congress quoted in the rebel Congress as orthodox doctrine. Now, these are the legitimate consequences of a principle which is, in its very nature, revolutionary. *Brownson's Review* states the thing correctly. Democracy has no meaning after a Constitutional Government has been established, and transferred the original powers of the people to the Government, taking away all the national functions (if any such ever existed, which is denied,) in the States, and prescribing a mode by which only that Government can be amended or changed. That the people can, by certain processes, change and emend that Government in time, is true; but it is not true that the Government is Democratic, or that the people can act upon it by simple Democratic action. I lay down this as an elementary principle, that a *great nation*—a nation of many millions of people, and wide extent of country—*cannot*, politically or physically, be governed by a democracy, either a pure democracy or a confederation of democracies, which the South wants to establish. But few people, comparatively, can meet at one place; no general comparison of ideas can be made, and no States can be held together by a confederation, over the extent of a continent, with various and opposite interests. The attempt to govern this country by a Democratic party has proved a most signal failure. It was compelled to be one of two things—either to be a mere *administrator* of public affairs, without ideas, or to act on its ideas, and be *revolutionary*. Generally it has been the former, and claims great merit for having been successful in much of public administration. This may be conceded, but it was done in opposition to Democratic ideas. But when it attempted to act on its ideas, it has been revolutionary. The historical examples I have given (familiar to every one) are sufficient proof of this. The result of this conflict between Democratic ideas and Democratic practice, is a political history which has scarcely a parallel for folly, complexity and incongruity. If we were to gather up the resolutions of Democratic Conventions for the last thirty years in this country, could the world produce such another bundle of inconsistencies? The result is a signal failure. The coming generation—the *novi homines*—must learn to take broader views, and rest their political conduct on sounder principles. The American people can no longer be governed by *parties* of any sort. One side will be as much disappointed as the other. There was a time when MARTIN VAN BUREN and THOMAS RITCHIE could call together the Albany and Richmond Juntas and settle the administration of this country. There was a time when great conventions could do it. All this is passed by. Mr. VAN BUREN lived to see the overthrow of all that system of political combination on which his public life rested. With it he had overthrown CLINTON, ADAMS, and CALHOUN—all men far superior to himself—but, at last, the great car of the political juggernaut crush him and crushed itself. All this past system is gone. The people are now acting through the only legitimate machinery of the country—the Government itself. You may call conventions and nominate whom you please, but the nomination is worthless if it don't spring spontaneously from the heart of the people. And what machinery should they use but that of their own Government? Is not Congress composed of the representatives of the people? Why should the people govern by a party when they made the Government for that very purpose?

Mr. HICKEY states a curious fact about CALHOUN:

"We would, if the thing were possible, exclude the word Democracy altogether as unnecessary, and apt to mislead. 'We committed a great mistake,' said JOHN C. CALHOUN to us in 1840, 'when we dropped the name *Republican* and suffered ourselves to be called Democrats; names are things, and by adopting the name *Democrat*, we are led to substitute Democracy for the Constitutionalism founded by our fathers.' The Jeffersonian party, in JEFFERSON'S days, never went by the name of the Democratic party, and to call, in our younger days, a member of that party a Democrat, was regarded as an insult. The party called itself officially *Republican*, and never assumed generally the name *Democratic* till the reëlection of ANDREW JACKSON in 1832, when an effort was made to assimilate the American Republican party to the Democratic party of Europe."

In this statement Mr. CALHOUN was entirely right.

The *National Intelligencer* was founded in the administration of Mr. JEFFERSON, and officially recorded the caucusses and proceedings of the Republican party, and never, I believe, down to the caucus of 1816, announced the proceedings as anything else but the Republican caucus. The term "Democrat" was given as a reproach, and this term was derived from the meetings of the populace in France during the revolution. It was a great mistake to adopt the political terms or ideas of Europe, which is covered over with political barbarisms. The consequence is that the present Democratic party is continually placed in a false position and acting on false principles. Mr. CALHOUN expressed it very correctly when he said they attempted to substitute Democracy for "Constitutionalism." If it had not been for Slavery and the Democratic party, CALHOUN would have been at the head of this country. His natural and just ideas were those of a national man for strong government. But Slavery drove him into State rights, and the Democratic party ostracised him.

I have no doubt that at times, and in the discussion of great principles, parties may be proper and useful. But when a party, flattered by success, attempts to put the dogmas of a party in place of the Constitution, and especially when the party itself is acting on totally false ideas, what can be expected but such fatal conflicts as we have seen? The party must either ruin the country or ruin itself. Fortunately, in the present case, it ruins itself. The culmination of the Democratic party was the election of JAMES BUCHANAN. And was ever political madness crowned with such fatuity? Was ever an unhappy country voluntarily cursed with such a mad, reckless, unprincipled Administration? The last days of BUCHANAN were like the last days of the Bourbons, filled with moral insanity and followed with the flowing blood of retributive vengeance.

The Democratic party having utterly failed, let us look to the true idea of this Government. What did WASHINGTON, and the Convention of 1787 mean, when they made the American Constitution? There is no doubt whatever that they had distinctly before them three leading ideas:

First—That the confederation of States having utterly failed, they would make a National Constitution, taking away all the leading functions of States, making the Government strong enough for any emergency, and founded on the national consent.

Secondly—Recognizing the great evil of Slavery, they looked forward to its final abolition by the abolition of the slavetrade, which was provided for, and gradual emancipation in the States, the first of which took place, and the second in several States; and,

Thirdly—They provided for the indefinite extension of States and people by the principle of *Representation*.

In one word, the idea of WASHINGTON, FRANKLIN, HAMILTON, and all the leading minds was—UNION, NATIONALITY and JUSTICE. A Republic founded on Justice, (the fundamental idea of Christian institutions,) which should be capable of indefinite expansion over unmeasured lands and uncounted millions, was the idea of the founders of the Republic. It is the idea with which we fondly hope to reform other peoples, and hand down to other generations. Now, on WASHINGTON'S Birthday, we look forward to that ultimate triumph of our principles, and shout, Long live the Republic!

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

THE SHIP DREADNOUGHT.

Particulars of her Passage from Liverpool.

The ship *Dreadnaught*, Capt. ROCKWELL—late LYTTLE, deceased—arrived on Friday night from Liverpool via Fayal, with 214 passengers, among whom four deaths have occurred. She has had heavy gales the entire passage, losing rudder, spars, sails, &c., &c. Feb. 14, lat. 40° 12', lon. 60° 35', exchanged signals with ship *Rhine*, bound east. She brings as passenger CHARLES GEORGE COLLVILLE, Esq., of New-York.

The following is Capt. E. J. ROCKWELL'S (late first officer) report:

The ship *Dreadnaught*, Capt. LYTTLE, sailed from Liverpool Nov. 17, for New-York, with a full cargo and 215 passengers.

Nov. 17.—Wind W. N. W. to W. S. W.; kept off for the North Channel; up to the 20th strong breezes from S. W. to W. S. W., and cloudy weather.

Nov. 21.—Lat. 53° 26', lon. 20°; in a heavy squall from N. W. carried away the jibboom.

Nov. 22.—Lat. 52° 35', lon. 21° 13', moderate from N. W. to W. N. W., making a jibboom.

Nov. 23.—Lat. 53° 08', lon. 25°, light squalls from W. to S. W., in the night from W. to W. N. W.

Nov. 24.—Lat. 53° 23', lon. 27, wind W. N. W. and squally; hauled to S. S. W., barometer falling rapidly; close reefed the topsails; latter part a heavy gale from S. S. W. and squally; barometer 28° 30'.

Nov. 25.—Lat. 54° 15', lon. 26° 47', a heavy gale from N. W. to W. S. W., maintopsail blew away; lay under bare poles.

Nov. 26.—Lat. 54° 04', lon. 28° 40', moderating; bent a maintopsail; the barometer rising; made sail to reefed topsails and whole courses.

Nov. 27.—Moderate from N. W., rough head sea, and unsettled weather; at 8 A. M. wind S. E.; shortened sail with all speed, barometer falling rapidly; at noon blowing a heavy gale from W. to W. N. W.; fore and maintopsails blew away; lay under bare poles; blowing with the strength of a hurricane; at 5 P. M. barometer 28.23, blowing tremendous; wind gradually moderated in the night; discovered the rudder-head broke off; got tackle on the iron tiller, and secured it.

Nov. 29.—Lat. 54° 02', lon. 28° 40', wind W.S.W. to W. moderate, got the steering gear fixed; latter part heavy snow-squalls.

Nov. 30.—Lat. 54° 03', lon. 27° 38', moderate breeze from southward and westward; at 7.30 A.M. strong gales, the lower foretopsail yard carried away; at 7 P. M. a hurricane, got the foresail clued up; could not furl it; at 8 P. M. it blew to pieces; at 4 A. M. still blowing a hurricane, a heavy sea boarded the ship and done much damage; at 5 30 A.M. a tremendous sea came on board, over the quarter, staving and carrying away every thing before it, washed the two men from the wheel, carrying away the binnacle, breaking the wheel, stove the skylight, breaking the ventilator, carried away the harness casks and killing Capt. R. E. LYTTLE instantly, by concussion of the brain, caused by being thrown against the corner of the house and bulwarks.

Dec. 1—Lat. 53° 04', lon. 29°, a heavy gale from northwest to west; at 1 P. M. the tiller ropes parted; at 4 P. M. the main topmast staysail blew away; at 6 P. M. the iron tiller on the after part of the rudder was carried away; then shipped the old tiller again, the rudder-head badly broken, but still held on. Then thought best to make for the port of Fayal; got spars across the poop in readiness to steer with hawsers over the stern whenever the rudder went; the ship would not steer with the sails remaining. The foretopsail yard gone, no lower maintopsail nor foresail, and two maintopmast staysails blown away; only one jib left.

Dec. 2—Lat. 57° 20', lon. 28° 34', wind west, strong gale and heavy squalls; rudder still holds on and partly steers her; the upper gudgeons gave way at 4 A. M.; ship rolling fearfully; at 8 A. M. strong gale from the westward, unbent the lower foretopsail and bent it to the main; ship quite tight.

Dec. 3—Lat. 49° 17', lon. 26° 18', commenced with heavy gale from south and westward, and tremendous squalls; great difficulty to steer her; having no means of preserving the body of Capt. LYTTLE, thought it prudent to bury it; at 4 P. M. committed it to the deep; latter part of the day strong gales, ship steering badly; at 7 P. M. strong gale and heavy squalls; at 7:30 the ship came to wind in a heavy squall and blew away the jib that was set for a maintopmast staysail; the day ends with a heavy gale, the ship rolling badly; at 2:30 A. M. shipped a heavy sea, carrying away and staving several water casks on deck; great quantities of water going below in second cabin and steerage; the tiller still holds on; most of the running and standing rigging destroyed by chafing; sent down the lower foretopsail-yard;

Dec. 4.—Lat. 48° 16', lon. 24° 42, wind south to south-southeast, moderate breeze and squalls, at 8 A. M., heavy gale from southward, with sleet and rain; took in the mainsail; at 4 A. M. blowing a hurricane, took in the foresail, the ship under close reefed maintopsail and foretopmast staysail. Expect every moment the rudder will go—the bolts have worked out of the upper gudgeons, the ship in a frightful state, rolling heavily, and the rigging chafing bad. The ship keeps tight.

Dec. 5.—Lat. 48° 13', lon. 24° 30', heavy gale from west to west-northwest, and tremendous sea at 9 P.M.; the wind suddenly hauled to the northward, ship rolling fearfully, rudder still hanging on to the stern, slamming the ship's stern-post much.

Dec. 6—Lat. 46° 14', lon. 23° 46', light breezes from westward; ends moderate.

Dec. 7—Lat. 46° 24', lon. 27° 20', wind west southwest, moderate and hazy; running rigging badly destroyed; back and mizzen stays parted.

Dec. 8—Lat. 45° 44', lon. 29° 54', wind southwest to northeast, fresh; thick weather; got the iron-tiller in the afterpart of the rudder, which steadied it much; rudder-head badly split. 2 A. M.—Wind hauled to the northward; strong breeze and heavy swell; the ship rolling bad; the iron-tiller still holds on, the only dependence; it is split all around the lower gudgeons.

Dec. 9—Lat. 44° 47', lon. 27° 57', wind northeast to east; moderate breezes and cloudy; middle and latter part light airs and fair weather; the bolts to the maintopmast backstay carried away; most of the chain plates on the starboard side started; the ship keeps quite tight; makes no water.

Dec. 10—Lat. 42° 47', lon. 29° 36', wind east-northeast; light airs and fair weather; latter part, wind fresh from the southward.

Dec. 11—Lat. 42° 06', lon. 31° 20', wind southwest to south; light breezes and clear.

Dec. 12—Lat. 41° 02, long. 32° 39', wind south to south-southwest, light breezes and has wind part fresh; breezes and rain squalls.

Dec. 13—Lat. 41° 10', long. 30° 36', wind south-southwest; fresh breezes and a heavy swell from the southward and westward; latter part squalls.

Dec. 14—Lat. 40° 15', long. 29° 27', wind west-northwest; fresh breezes and squalls; at midnight calm and a heavy swell; ship rolling bad; the rudder slamming about fearfully, in great danger of starting the stern post, and commence leaking at 8 A. M.; heavy gale from north-northeast and heavy rain.

Dec. 15—Lat. 38° 37', lon. 29° 16', wind at north-northwest, fresh, gale and rain; noon, moderate and calm; ship rolling bad, the rudder slamming dreadfully, enough to take the stern-post out of the ship; latter part, strong breezes and heavy rain at 8 A. M.; sighted Fayal, bearing south, distance about 45 miles at 11:30; strong gales from southeast.

Dec. 16—Lat. 38° 30', lon. 29° 20', strong gales from southeast, at 6 P. M. blowing a hurricane; at 11 P.M. wind hauled to southwest and moderate; ship rolling heavily and rudder slamming awful; at midnight the iron tiller carried away; at 4 A. M. the lower gudgeons to the rudder carried away, and left the rudder hanging by the deck; at 11:30, the rudder carried away, and left the head of the rudder on board.

Dec. 17.—Lat. 39° 22', long. 29° 55', wind south, fresh breezes and heavy swell, rolling bad; middle and latter part heavy gales, making a temporary rudder from a spare maintopmast and hawsers; ship hove to all the time.

Dec. 18.—Lat. 40° 06', long. 29° 15', fresh gales and cloudy, from the southward; middle and latter part heavy gale; ship hove to.

Dec. 19.—Lat. 40° 30', long. 29° 58', strong breezes from the southward, and a heavy swell; got the rudder finished and ready to ship it; was still hove to; found about 28 water casks leaked out in the forehold; ship is still tight and makes no water.

Dec. 20—Lat. 39° 17', lon. 29° 59', wind S. E., strong breezes, ship rolling bad; latter part moderate; got the rudder shipped.

Dec. 21—Lat. 39° 20', lon. 29° 30', wind S. E., moderate and hazy; at 3 P. M. got the tiller and wheel shipped, and rudder secured; made sail.

Dec. 22—Lat. 37° 30', lon. 31° 06, wind S. E., heavy gales, and ship rolling bad; latter part violent gales; at 8 A. M. the jib blew away—the only one left.

Dec. 23—Lat. 37° 46', lon. 30° 40', wind S. E., heavy gales, and a tremendous sea on; spars straining, and rigging chafing bad; midnight, wore ship.

Dec. 24.—Lat. 38° 23', long. 28° 52'; wind S. S. E.; strong breezes; split the mainsail and outer jib; at 4 A. M. heavy thunder, lightning and rain.

Dec. 25.—Lat. 38° 37', long. 29° 33'; wind, S. W.; light breezes and thick, foggy weather; at 1 P. M. made the Island of Fayal, distance about 3 miles; day ends calm.

Dec. 26—Light airs from the southward, with thick, foggy weather; at 4 P. M. came to anchor at Fayal.

Jan. 30—Left Fayal; winds, south; light airs and cloudy weather; has had heavy westerly gales throughout the entire passage, losing several sails and spars.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 27.

Not more than fifty members were present, it having been agreed yesterday that nothing should be done to-day excepting the making of speeches.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Mr. DAWES, (Union) of Massachusetts, occupied the chair, and the President's Annual Message was announced as the theme for discussion.

Mr. HARDING, (Border State) of Kentucky, referred to a former declaration of the President, that the Union is unbroken, and that all secession ordinances are null and void. In this view he concurred, and therefore, whenever the rebellion shall be suppressed, either by force of arms or voluntary submission, the revolting States are thereby restored, with all their rights and privileges, in the Union, under the Federal and State Governments. This view was sound, and was acquiesced in by Conservatives and Democrats. But the President had changed, and had presented a scheme for reconstruction more destructive than the old doctrine of State Rights. The scheme was mapped out by the master-builder with a pencil dipped in blood. Persons are to vote just as the President may direct. The effect was the iron hand of despotism crushing out the last vestige of constitutional liberty, leaving nothing but desolation. It would establish the most odious Abolition oligarchy of a savage and cruel character. And it was enough to fire any man's veins in which runs a drop of Revolutionary blood. Fanaticism and sectional hate have plunged the nation in bloody horrors, the joint work of abolition and secession, twin brothers in guilt and crime.

Mr. DEMING, of Connecticut, (Union,) said the President's scheme of reconstruction seeks to liberate order from anarchy and its paralyzing influences, to prevent innocence from being confounded with guilt, to separate loyalty from the unhealthy contact of disunionism, which would subject it in the eye of the law to the punishment for crime. The task was one of great embarrassment and difficulty, because of the imperfection of human wisdom, and because the plan was designed by the President to be transitory in its character, to bridge the chasm between State anarchy and State restoration, commencing the great deliverance. In attempting to solve this most difficult problem, no statesman who looks to the future would adopt any different plan. While the President's plan may be incomplete, it was as comprehensive as the intricacies of the subject would permit. But it possessed the rare merit of being just to the Government, just to the Insurgent States, and just to the slave. Mr. DEMING in this connection defended the Amnesty Proclamation as being justifiable, from the fact that in the loyal sense every citizen in the insurrectionary States is a public enemy. With the wiping out of Slavery on this continent would succeed a higher order of civilization, and an indissoluble bond of perfect union and peace.

FRANCIS P. BLAIR, (Union,) of Missouri, discussed the affairs of that State, defending himself from attacks which had been made upon his course. Having sought throughout this rebellion to discharge his whole duty, he might challenge a comparison of records with his assailants. The Radicals had kindled the smouldering fires, and from a spirit of retaliation had undertaken to build up a party. They were in the past Pro-Slaveryites; but now, like all renegades, they denounce all who have been consistent upon the subject of emancipation. For himself, he was always willing to accept gradual emancipation; and, when the people of that State desired immediate emancipation, he would be more than ready to accept it. He entered upon an exposition of this subject, charging that these Radicals had sought to deceive Union men by misrepresentations, and were not, as the records show, in favor of immediate emancipation, having refused to vote for it in convention where they had power to carry it. He repeated they were false to their proclaimed principles. Mr. BLAIR replied to remarks formerly delivered by Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, saying the latter was brought into political life by a secret Know-Nothing organization which warred against a particular white class, and who was the most rancorous and malignant of its leaders, and this was the man who had assailed the colonization scheme of the President while pretending to be a friend of the Administration. As to the recent convention in Baltimore, it was compelled to nominate Mr. LINCOLN, as the people of the State were for him. But dark lantern associations still exist in Maryland, and hence some delegates were elected professedly for Mr. LINCOLN, but to betray their trust—one of Secretary CHASE'S assessors, declaring he would vote for whom he pleased. Mr. BLAIR expressed his surprise that the Representatives from Iowa and other States had been caught in a trap by signing a paper asking for the rejection, by the Senate, of SCOFIELD as Major-General.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, denied that the delegation of that State was caught in a trap. He knew what the paper was, and that it told the truth.

Mr. GRINNELL, of Iowa, (Union), said the Missouri militia came from Northern Missouri into the southern portion of his district stealing horses and plundering hen roosts. They came there to blow up the Court-house, and to unite themselves with the Knights of the Golden Circle.

Mr. BLAIR replied that it was not sufficient ground against Gen. SCOFIELD. While a few such men may have crossed over, the attention of the commanding officer, was directed to another quarter.

Mr. GRINNELL repeated that Gen. SCOFIELD was not as true to his trust as he ought to have been, and was using his influences to degrade radical men.

Mr. BLAIR said the enemies sought to rely on misrepresentation to injure Gen. SCOFIELD, and thus make an issue against the President. The Navy Department courted investigation, but not so with the Treasury Department; a more profligate administration than that of the latter never existed in any country. The Mississippi was redolent with the fraud and corruption of the agents there, and again, and again permits to trade were sold to the highest bidder; and recently in Baltimore a permit was given to a notorious blockade-runner whose vessels had more than once been seized. If Mr. CHASE'S friends had thought these things could not be proved, they would doubtless have voted for investigation. In alluding to POMEROY'S recent secret circular, he spoke of its design as an intrigue against the man who had confided to Mr. CHASE a portfolio, but the President was doubtless satisfied every day Mr. CHASE remained in the Cabinet for him to sink deeper into the contempt of every honorable man.

Mr. BLAIR gave notice of his intention to introduce a resolution on Monday to inquire into the affairs of the Treasury Deparment in connection with trade regulations on the Mississippi.

FOREIGN IMMIGRATION.

Mr. DONNELY, of Minnesota, (Union,) addressed the committee for an hour on the importance of encouraging foreign immigration, and in advocacy of a bill heretofore introduced by him to establish a Bureau of Immigration.

Mr. EDEN, of Illinois, (Dem.,) reviewed in condemnation the acts of the Administration in connection with the war which, with our overwhelming numbers, ought long ago to have been ended on the principle of the Crittenden resolution.

The Committee rose at 4¾, and the House adjourned.

Cotton Dealing in the Southwest.

AN IMPORTANT ORDER FROM GEN. GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 12, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 5.—I. All persons, not excepted from the amnesty granted by the Proclamation of the President, dated Dec. 8, 1863, owning cotton and other Southern products, and residing in localities from where it would naturally or of necessity pass through Nashville, Tenn., to the North, may in pursuance of the "Additional Regulations of Trade," bring the same to Nashville for sale on his own account, in compliance with trade regulations, if he resides within the line of national military occupation; and where such owner lives beyond the lines of such military occupation he shall deliver the same to the Supervising Special Agent or Assistant Special Agent of the Treasury Department at Nashville, as the case may be, to be sold for his benefit, in pursuance of said trade regulations, on his compliance with the requirements of the same.

II. Persons will not be allowed to go to the front, nor to send agents there for the purpose of purchasing cotton on pain of expulsion from the Military Division and forfeiture to the Government of all they have purchased.

III. Military railroads will charge ten cents per mile per bale for all cotton carried by them, and 25 cents per ton per mile for all freight carried for private citizens.

By order of Maj.-Gen. U. S. GRANT.
T. S. BOWERS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

A Convicted Murderer Commits Suicide.

WILLIAM GREENWOOD, who was confined in Toronto upon a charge of murder, cheated the hangman by committing suicide on Monday night last. The plan which he adopted to put an end to his awful life was of the most desperate character. The window of the cell in which he was confined is about six and a half feet from the ground, and running along beneath it is the bed. The suicide must have stood upon the bed, have tied the towel to the iron bars, having previously made a noose or a slip-knot on the other end of the towel, which he then placed over his head and tightened around his neck. The towel, however, was a long one, and reached from the window to within a foot or two of the floor. In order, therefore, to strangle himself he was compelled to lie down, so that the towel might have the desired effect upon his neck. He seems even to have clutched the bed in his hands, and have pulled himself with all his strength upon the towel, so that there might not be any chance of his failing to put his awful intention into execution. So tightly was the towel bound around his neck, that the blood flowed or rather burst from his mouth and nose, and flew upon the bed-clothes and floor of the cell. It was certainly an awful death, and shows what a fearfully wicked, depraved and determined man he was.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade*.

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword," in another column.

Small-pox has no occasion
to prevail to an alarming
extent anywhere, if BRANDRETH'S
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the standard preparation for the hair. Warranted in all cases to restore faded and gray hair and whiskers to their original color. Prevents the hair from falling out, makes harsh hair soft and silky, is as easily used as any hair dressing, and entirely overcomes effects of previous use of preparations containing sulphur, sugar of lead, &c.
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Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Trusses.—Dr. RIGGS' Hard Rubber Trusses, Supporters, Spinal Instruments, and a Varicocele Truss may be seen at No. 2 Barclay-st., New-York.

DIED.

BRODHEAD.—On Friday, Feb. 26, at Mauch Chunk, Penn., Mrs. CORNELIA M., wife of A. C. Brodhead, and daughter of H. G. and C. M. Ely, aged 21 years, 8 months and 26 days.

The funeral will take place at Bridgeport, Conn., this day, (Sunday,) Feb. 28.

BUCK.—On Friday, Feb. 26, JOHN BUCK, Sen., in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday morning, March 1, from the Cannon-st. Baptist Church, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

CLEVELAND.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Saturday, Feb. 27, BERTHA, only child of Henry B. and Anna R. R. Cleveland, aged 4 months and 19 days.

Funeral services this (Sunday) afternoon.

FLENDER.—On Friday, Feb. 26, of membraneous croup ELLIE SUSSETTE, daughter of Thomas and Caroline M. FLENDER, aged 8 month and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, on Sunday, the 28th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 87 West 32d-st., without further invitation. Her remains will be conveyed to East Chester on Monday morning for interment.

☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

HART.—On Wednesday evening, Feb. 24, Capt. JAMES HART, Superintendent of the Seaman's Retreat, Staten Island, aged 72 years.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, the 28th inst., at 12 o'clock, at Stapleton, Staten Island. The friends of the family, the members of the Marine Society, and the Trustees of the Seamans' Fund and Retreat, are respectfully invited to attend. Boats leave every hour from foot of Whitehall-st.

☞ New-Orleans papers please copy.

HACKLEY.—On Friday evening, Feb. 26, of scarlet fever, FRANCES RACILLIA, only child of Caleb Brewster and Frances A. Raymond Hackley, aged 5 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 165 West 47th-st., on Monday, Feb. 29. Services to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

KNAPP.—On Saturday afternoon, Feb. 27, ABBY LEAH PACKER, the beloved wife of Halsey W. Knapp.

Notice of funeral on Monday.

LUDOVICI.—In Brooklyn, at her residence, No. 9 Grace-court, on Friday, Feb. 26, JOSEPHINE LUDOVICI, wife of Louis Ludovici.

The funeral will be solemnized at Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, on Sunday, the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

MATTHIAS.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Feb. 27, of hemorrhage of the lungs, at his residence, No. 105 Bedford-st., SAMUEL A. MATTHIAS, aged 37 years.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

NACK.—On Friday, Feb. 26, after a long and severe illness, MARY JANETTE, daughter of James Nack, in the 22d year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her father, No. 38 Grove st.

WEEKS.—On Thursday, Feb. 25, HARRIET T., widow of the late Robert D. Weeks, and daughter of the late Benjamin Strong.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the Church of the Annunciation, 14th-st., at 10 o'clock A. M. on Monday, 29th inst.

WOODCOCK.—On Thursday, Feb. 25, at Bedford, Westchester County, MARY ANN COOK, wife of Wm. P. Woodcock, aged 63 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, on Saturday, at 1 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting on Monday, the 29th inst., at 10 A. M., at 125th-st. and 4th-av., to attend the interment at Trinity Cemetery.

FINE GOLD WATCH CHAINS—NEW STYLES—For LADIES and GENTLEMEN, FIFTEEN, TWENTY, TWENTY-FIVE, THIRTY-FIVE, FIFTY to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH OF ST. MATTHEW'S. Service in the Stone Church, 28th-st., near Broadway, on Sundays, at 3½ P. M. and 7½ P. M., and Wednesdays at 7½ P. M. Sermon in the evening, SUNDAY, Feb. 28, by Rev. H. MONTGOMERY, D. D. Morning service in the Hall, northeast corner of Broadway and 32d-st., at 10½ A. M. Sermon by Rt. Rev. Bishop LEE, of Iowa.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rev. C. H. A. BUCKLEY will preach the fifth sermon of the course before this Association, in the Park Tabernacle, Cumberland-st., near Myrtle-av., on next SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 28. Subject—*The Climax of Christian Life.* Young men are cordially invited to attend.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT WILL PREACH in the Bloomingdale Church, on 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., on *The Church Prosperity, its Nature and Means*, and at 7½ P. M. on *The Growth of the Soul in Eternity*. The ordinance of baptism will be administered in the evening. Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

SPIRITUAL MEETING OF THE COMMONWEALTH, or Church of the New Dispensation, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., in Cooper Institute, Room No. 30. Evening, at 7½ o'clock, in Clinton Hall, Room No. 5. Circle on THURSDAY, 3 P. M., same place. These meetings are free to all, and collections taken up to defray expenses.

MARINER'S CHURCH OF THE NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY, corner Madison and Catharine. The twenty-second in the course of Sabbath evening sermons will be delivered by Rev. THOS. S. HASTINGS, of New-York, on SABBATH, Feb. 28, at 7½ P. M. Preaching at 10½ A. M. by the Pastor, Rev. A. MCGLASHAN, as usual.

HELL, ITS ORIGIN, HISTORY AND DESTINY.—Rev. G. F. FLANDERS will preach the sixth discourse on this subject on SUNDAY EVENING, at the Historical Society's Building, 2d-av., 11th-st., at 7½ o'clock. Subject: *Angels in Hell—a Startling Revelation.* Morning subject: *How are we to be Saved.* Strangers cordially invited.

SOUTH CHURCH LECTURES—SECOND series, being discourses upon Christian Life, delivered in the South Baptist Church, 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Rev. GEO. R. CROOKS, D.D., will preach the eighth of this series of practical sermons, on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 28, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Family and Christian Life.*

STEPHEN S. FOSTER, ON "RECONSTRUCTION AND THE PRESIDENT."—The sixth lecture of the course of the Church of the Puritans, will be delivered by STEPHEN S. FOSTER, of Mass., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 2, at 8 o'clock, at Dr. Cheever's Church. Subject: *Reconstruction and the President.* Admission free.

FRENCH PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, "DU ST. ESPRIT," West 22d-st., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY, Feb. 28. Morning services in French by the Rector, Rev. Dr. VERREN, commencing at 10½ o'clock. Seats provided for strangers.

PARKER PILLSBURY ON THE WAR.—PARKER PILLSBURY, of New-Hampshire, will deliver a lecture on *The War, and the way out of it*, at Shiloh Presbyterian (Dr. GARNETT'S) Church, corner of Prince and Marion sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, at half-past 7 o'clock.

"WHAT SAITH THE LORD?"—THE word of prophecy concerning the times we live in will be preached on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union building, No. 163 Bowery; seats free. All who love Christ and Bible truth are cordially invited to attend.

REV. WILLIAM FRELAND, LL.D., WILL preach in the Presbyterian Church corner of Thompson and Houston sts., on SUNDAY, Feb. 28, at 10½ o'clock in the MORNING, and 7½ o'clock in the EVENING. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH—BOTANIC Hall, No. 68 East Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. by Elder W. ROWORTH, subject: *Signs of the Times*; at 3 P. M., by GEORGE STORRS, Editor of the *Herald of Life and Coming Kingdom.* All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

THE NINTH AND LAST SERMON OF the course on the Liturgy, will be preached on SUNDAY EVENING, the 28th inst., by Rev. A. CLEVELAND COXE, D. D., in Calvary Church, corner of 4th-av. and 21st-st. Subject: *The Worship of Heaven an Eternal Liturgy.* Services to commence at 7½ o'clock P. M.

A NEW EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—DIVINE service will be held in the Chapel of Rutgers Institute, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M. Rev. Dr. DYER will preach in the MORNING, and Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., in the AFTERNOON.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY—No. 155 Worth-st.—The regular "children's service" every SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o clock. Addresses suited to little ones, and children's hymns. Strangers and friends to missions among the poor are cordially invited.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY, by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ o'clock, evening. Evening subject—"*Crossing the Jordan*," being a continuation of "Pilgrim's Progress." Sabbath school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—A DIScourse on the rights of colored soldiers and the nature of the legislation for robbing them, with the consequences of such legislation in the light of the Word of God, will be preached on SABBATH EVENING, in the Church of the Puritans, by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER.

INDEPENDENT METHODIST CHURCH, 41st-st., near 6th-av. Prof. MATTISON, the Pastor, will preach as usual on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening subject: *A Strange Fact—its Reasons and its Lessons.* Sabbath School at 2½ P. M. A cordial welcome to all strangers.

CHRISTIAN CHAPEL, SEVENTEENTH-ST., near 6th-av. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. LORD'S DAY, Feb. 28, Dr. S. E. SHEPARD, of Pennsylvania, will preach in the morning, and the Minister, URBAN C. BREWER, in the evening. Subject for the evening—*The Sower and the Seed.*

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR OF State-street Congregational Church, near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. the third sermon on *The Baptism of Fire*, and at 7½ P. M., the second sermon on *Death-bed Realities, or Voices from the Dying.* Sunday school at 9 and 2½ o'clock.

MISSIONARY SERVICES AT THE 27th-st. M. E. Church, between 2d and 3d avs., on SUNDAY, Feb. 28. Sermon at 10½ A. M. by Rev. Dr. PORTER. At 3 P. M. a meeting, to be addressed by Rev. F. BOTTOME, and probably Rev. O. G. HEDSTROM, of the Bethel ship, and others. Sermon also at 7 P. M.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—SUNDAY EVENING Rev. MOSES BALLOU gives his sixth Lecture of the current course. Subject: *The Unitarian and Universalist Churches—how they agree and how they disagree.* In the morning Mr. BALLOU will consider *The Raffling Question.*

UNITED STATES CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.—A meeting in behalf of this noble organization will be held in the Dutch Reformed Church, 23d-st., between 6th and 7th avs. on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. GEO. J. MINGINS and Rev. HERVEY D. GANSE.

THREE LADY MEDIUMS WILL HOLD a spiritual circle for development and manifestations at 2 o'clock SUNDAY, corner of Broadway and 23d-st. Tickets 25 cents. At 10½ o'clock RANDOLPH speaks on the Bible, at 7 o'clock on *Miscegenation.* Morning, 10 cents; evening, 25 cents.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—THE PRAYING Band, Rev. SAMUEL HALSTED, leader, will conduct the services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., 3 P. M. and 7 o'clock in the evening. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

NOTICE.—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LARGE hall corner of 8th-av. and 33d-st., Rev. R. C. SHIMEALL, minister. Regular services MORNING and EVENING. Subject for Evening—*Prophecy Concerning the Hebrews, Israelites or Jews.* Services at 7½ o'clock.

THE REV. D. W. BRISTOL, D. D., OF Oneida Conference, will preach in the Central M. E. Church, 7th-av., near 14th-st., on SUNDAY at 10½ A.M., and at 43d-st. M. E. Church, near 8th-av., at 7½ o'clock, P. M.

MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. JOHN H. RAYMOND, D. D., will preach in the chapel of the Home of the Friendless, (on 29th-st., near Madison-av.,) on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

THE REV. WM. ALVIN BARTLETT will preach, as usual, in the Brooklyn Tabernacle SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Blocks.* Preaching in the morning also by the pastor, at 10½ o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

ATHENEUM, BROOKLYN.—Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will give the next sermon of his course on *Our Lord and Practical Life*, on SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M. *Our Lord a Physician.* Services at 10½ A. M. as usual.

SERMON TO YOUNG PEOPLE.—THE REV. H. W. LEE, Bishop of Iowa, will preach the next sermon in this course on SUNDAY EVENING, in the Church of the Mediator, Lexington-av., corner of East 30th-st. Service will commence at 7½ o'clock.

FORTY-SECOND-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching on SABBATH, 28th inst., by Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D., Pastor, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for Evening—*Salvation Only by Grace in Christ.*

RANDOLPH ON "MISCEGENATION."—SUNDAY EVENING, corner Broadway and 23d-st. Tickets 25 cents. At 10½, *Is the Bible directly from God!* Discussion allowed; tickets 10 cents. At 2 o'clock three lady mediums hold a spiritual circle. Tickets 25 cents.

ALL SAINTS' PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Corner of Henry and Scammel sts. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rector, Rev. SAMUEL J. CORNEILLE, will preach morning and evening Feb. 28. Seats for all.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, 35th-st., few doors east of 6th-av.—Episcopal. Rev. E. O. FLAGG, Rector, will preach MORNING and EVENING. Divine service, morning, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. DR. JUNKIN WILL PREACH IN the Canal-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of Greene, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Seats free. All welcome.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH WILL OCCUPY the desk at Clinton Hall on SUNDAY, at 3 and 7½ P. M. Subject for the Evening chosen by the audience. Interesting discussion after the lecture. Tickets 20 cents.

THE REV. I. S. KALLOCH WILL preach in Laight-street Baptist Church, corner of Laight and Varick sts., THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and THIS EVENING, at 7½.

REV. S. B. BELL, D. D., WILL PREACH in the West 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, SUNDAY, Feb. 28, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. I. S. KALLOCH WILL PREACH IN Laight-st. Baptist Church, corner of Laight and Varick, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, Attorney-st.; preaching SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. P. WEAVER. AFTERNOON, at 3, and EVENING at 7 o'clock, preaching by Rev. Mr. WOLF. The public are invited. Seats free.

MARINERS' TEMPLE, CORNER OLIVER and Henry sts.—The children will hold their regular meeting on SUNDAY EVENING at 7½, when WM. D. MURPHY and LUCIUS HART, Esqrs., and other gentlemen, are expected to address the meeting.

IRVING HALL.—MR. W. H. MILBURN WILL deliver one of the series of lectures on the "First Christian Century," on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The public are cordially invited. Seats free.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW
a little of everything relating to the human system, diet, air, marriage, etc., etc., read *revised and enlarged* edition of

MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.

Among the many subjects treated in this work are the following: Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Piles, Liver and Philosophy of Digestion, Constipation, Affections of the Urinary Organs, Diseases of the Female Organs of Generation, Barrenness, Impotency, Seminal Weakness, Rupture, Salt Rheum, Cancer, Paralysis, Diseases of the Heart, Neuralgia, How to Recover the Sight and throw aside Spectacles, Marriage and Sexual Philosophy, The Curious Marriage Customs of the World, Philosophy of Elopements, Philosophy of Childmarking, a Chapter for the Married, and a thousand things of value to married and single never written before, making, altogether, a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. 400 pages; 100 illustrations. By E. B. FOOTE, M.D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York. Contents tables sent free by mail to all applicants, or the book forwarded by mail, postage paid, on receipt of $1 50. Address S. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st., New-York.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 195.—Feb. 27, 1864.
1, 49, 25, 34, 29, 2, 74, 32, 6, 45, 4, 15, 24, 63.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 196.—Feb. 27, 1864.
50, 21, 14, 51, 61, 64, 49, 52, 33, 70, 55, 34, 9.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.

EXTRA CLASS 99—Feb. 27, 1864.
47, 66, 60, 43, 69, 58, 27, 42, 57, 4, 70, 49, 14, 17.

CLASS 100—Feb. 27, 1864.
NOT RECEIVED.

Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Covington, Ky.

MESSRS. SIMMONS, ROGERS & CO. are authorized to receive deposits and make collections on our account. Z. E. SIMMONS & CO.

$1,000,000 LOAN

OF THE

COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

PROPOSALS FOR $1,000,000 SOLDIERS' BOUNTY FUND BONDS.

(Being the balance not awarded on bids for $2,000,000, opened Feb. 23, 1864.)

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until MONDAY, March 7, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the purchase, at not less than their par value, of the whole or any part of the sum of one million dollars of the "Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds," authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, passed Feb. 17, 1864, and by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed Feb. 8, 1864, being the amount not awarded on bids for $2,000,000, opened Feb. 23, 1864.

The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemable as follows: Five hundred thousand dollars Nov. 1, 1885; and five hundred thousand dollars Nov. 1, 1886.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts, of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payment.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the county.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Feb. 25, 1864.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE FIVE POINTS' HOUSE OF INDUSTRY are anxious to provide more adequate school and chapel accommodations for the children under their care. They have been enabled by recent donations to purchase sufficient adjoining ground, and now appeal to the friends of the institution for an amount which will enable them, without incurring debt, to make the proposed addition to their building. Donations for this purpose should be sent to Mr. R. B. LOCKWOOD, Treasurer, Five Points' House of Industry, No. 155 Worth-st., or to any of the Trustees.

COLDS AND COUGHS CURED.—THE POOR man's riches, the rich man's blessing, is health, which is secured by the use of Brandreth's Pills. These pills are not only good for the body, but for the mind; they cure restlessness, impatience, and irritability of temper, and no medicine can be compared to them for the cure of colds and coughs.

See B. Brandreth is on the Government stamp.

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MONDAY—NINETY-SIXTH NIGHT OF
ROSEDALE.
With its beautiful Scenery, novel Machinery, original Music, great Cast and attractive Tableaux.
TUESDAY,
EIGHTH TIME,
PURE GOLD.
WEDNESDAY—THIRD TIME,
MASKS AND FACES.
THURSDAY,
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MESSRS. MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS OF THE "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN," continue to act as Attorneys for securing Patents for new Inventions in this and all foreign countries.

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NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE, Office in New Buildings corner Chambers-st. and Broadway, adjoining New Court-house. Entrance on Broadway.

30,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

☞ The following are the pecuniary inducements offered:

COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down	$300
STATE BOUNTY	$75
UNITED STATES BOUNTY to new recruits	302
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional to veteran soldiers	100—$477
Total	$777

Applications to be made *personally* at the office of the Committee.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member, County Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

WATCHES.—SILVER WATCHES OF all descriptions.
Silver Hunting Lepine Watches, $14, $16, $18 and $20 each.
Silver Hunting Case Detached Levers, $16, $18, $20, $22 to $28 each.
Silver Hunting English Patent Levers, $33, $35, $40, $50 to $75 each.
All warranted, and sent by mail or express to all parts of the country without extra charge.
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

DIAMOND RINGS—TWENTY-FIVE, THIRTY, thirty-five, forty, fifty, sixty-five, seventy-five, eighty-five, one hundred, two, three, four, five, six and seven hundred dollars each—for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS, NEW STYLES—TWO, THREE, FIVE, EIGHT, TEN, FIFTEEN, TWENTY-FIVE, THIRTY TO SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS a set. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

LADIES' BRACELETS, NEW STYLES.—Two, Three, Four, Five, Six, Eight, Ten, Twelve, Fifteen, Twenty, Twenty-five to Seventy-five Dollars each. For sale by G. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

MEETING OF HAIR-DRESSERS.—OWing to the increased rates of labor and of articles of consumption, a meeting of first-class Hair-dressers was called, at which the following resolution was adopted: That on and after the 1st of March the prices of shaving be 15c.; hair-cutting, 35c.; shampooing, 35c.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 27, 1864.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Reg. 112	20	Erie Pref. 106
20,000	U. S. 6s, '81.. Co. 111	50	do 105¾
30,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. Co. 107½	300	do 105¾
20,000	do 107	200	Hudson Riv. R. 159¾
2,000	Treas. 7 3-10 p. c. Nts. Oct. & Ap. 110	100	do 160
		500	Harlem R. 135
25,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C. 99¾	300	do 136
2,000	Ten. St. 6s, '90. 60⅞	400	do 136¾
5,000	do 60⅜	1500	do 137
5,000	Virginia St. 6s. 49	1500	do 137⅜
2,000	N. C. State 6s. 60	600	Harlem R. Prf. 125
2,000	Mo. St. 6s 73⅛	800	Reading R. 130
5,000	M. 6s, iss. to H. & St. Jo. 87	1000	do 130⅛
		100	do s15. 130
5,000	Mo 6s. issued to Pac. R. 74	200	do b10. 130⅛
		50	Mich. Cen. R. 141¾
1,000	do 74¾	100	do 141⅞
25,000	Ohio & Miss. R.C. 41⅞	450	do 142
30,000	do 42	100	do b10. 142
30,000	do 41⅝	100	do s30. 141⅝
40,000	do b30 42⅛	400	do b15. 142
5,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s. 106¼	1600	M. So. & N. I. R. 99
8,000	N.Y.C.R.l.Est.Bs. 104	100	do 98⅞
6,000	C.&N.W.1stM. 91	100	do 98¾
5,000	C.&N.W.2dM. 81½	100	do 98⅜
1,000	do 82	200	Mich. S. & N.I.G.S. 142
1,000	do 81¾	300	do 142⅛
5,000	Tol.&W. 1 M. Ex. 101	100	Ill. Cen. F. Stock 123⅞
6,000	Ch. & R. I. Bs. 108	650	Ill. Cen. R. Scp. 134⅜
5,000	P., F.W. & C. 3d. 96	450	do 134⅝
10,000	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 68	600	do 134¾
5,000	Amer. Gold 157⅞	200	Clev. & Pitts. R. 115¾
400	Central Coal Co. 70	400	do 115¾
200	do 70¾	100	do 116⅜
600	do 71	1700	do 116⅝
300	do 70⅜	100	do b10. 116⅞
400	Cumb. Coal Prf. b10 69⅞	200	Gal. & Ch. R. 117⅞
300	do s10 69⅞	300	do 117
100	do 69⅞	250	do 117
100	do s15 69⅞	50	do b10. 117
300	Canton Co. 49⅝	100	do 117⅞
100	do 49	100	do b5. 117⅞
300	do 48⅝	10	Clev., Col. & Cin. R. 157
100	do s60 48⅝	1500	Cleve. & Tol. R. 149
200	Del. & H.Ca.Co. 200	1400	do 148⅞
25	do 201	2500	do s10. 148⅞
50	do 201⅛	60	do 148⅞
200	Cen. Am. Tr. Co. 43	900	do b10. 148⅞
400	Quick. M. Co. s10 54	500	do s30. 148
300	do s30 54	100	do s30. 147
300	do 54	600	do s30. 147⅞
40	Min. Mining Co. 78	500	do s60. 146
100	do 79	200	do b10. 149
100	Wy. V. Coal Co. 82	300	Chic. & R. I. R. b10. 119⅞
100	do 81⅛	400	do 119⅞
400	Am. Coal Co. 90	15	do 120⅞
100	Copake Iron M. 12⅞	200	Chi. B. & Q. R. 131
100	do 12⅞	100	do 130
250	do 12	200	M. & P. du C. R. 67
300	Quartz H. M. Co. 14	50	do 67¼
300	do 14⅞	100	do 67⅞
400	Mar. Min. Co. 35¼	800	Tol. & Wab. R. 62
500	do 35⅛	200	do b15 62¾
600	do 35⅜	450	do 62⅜
150	do s60 34½	400	do 62⅝
300	Pacific M. S.Co. s60. 226	300	do 62¼
5	do 226	800	Tol. & Wab. Pr. 80⅝
100	do 227	400	P., Ft. W. & C. 99
650	N. Y. Cen. R. 136	300	do b15 99
600	do 135¾	800	do 98⅛
650	do 136¼	300	do 98¼
400	do s10. 136¼	100	do s10 98
400	do b30. 136¼	100	do b30 98⅞
350	do 136⅜	100	do s60 97
250	do 136⅛	150	A. & T. H. R. 71
200	do b30. 136⅜	900	do 72
300	Erie R. 117	800	do 72⅛
100	do s10 117	800	do 73
300	do s10. 117¼	350	do 73⅛
600	do 117⅛	200	Al. & Ter.H.Pref. 86
300	do s30. 117¼	1200	Chi. & N. W 54
250	do s10. 117⅜	200	do 54¼
600	do s60 117	9	do 53
300	do b15. 117⅜	300	do 53¾
3500	do 117⅛	200	do b15 54⅛
100	do b30. 117⅜	200	do b30 54
500	do 117⅞	100	Chi. & Alt. 87
200	Mar. & Cin. 1st Pf'd. 68		

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U.S. 6s, '81 Cou. 111	200	Erie R. Pr. 105¾
10,000	do 111½	200	Hud. R. R. 157¼
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81.. Reg. 111	200	Harlem R. 135⅛
17,500	U.S. 6s, 5-20s.. Co. 107	200	do 135
4,800	do 107⅛	200	Reading R. s30. 129
3,000	Treas. Notes 7 3-10 Oct. & April. 111	200	do 130
		100	Cleve. & P. R. 115⅝
25,000	U. S. 6s. 1-yr. c. 99⅝	100	Mich. Cen. R. b15. 142
4,000	Mo. State 6s. 73⅛	200	do 142
5,000	Ten. St. 6s. '90. 60	700	do b10 142¼
10,000	American Gold 158⅛	500	M. S. & N. I. R. 98
300	Canton Co. 48¾	100	Ill. Cen. R. S. 133⅝
100	Pacific M. S. S. C. 228¼	200	do 133¾
5	do 227	100	Gal. & Chic. R. 117
500	Quicksil. M. Co. 54½	100	do s10. 117
100	N. Y. Cen. R. 136	500	Cle. & Tol. R. 148
300	do b15. 136⅛	800	do 148¼
300	Erie R. 116⅛	100	Chi. & R. I. 119½
200	do 116⅜	1000	do b15. 120
300	do s30. 116	400	do b10 120¼
500	do 116¼	500	A. & T. H. R. 73½
600	do 116⅛	500	do b30 74

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

100	N. Y. C. R. ex-d. 136¼	300	Erie Pref. 105⅞
200	Erie R. 117	300	Ill. Cen. R. 134
300	do b3. 117	200	do 133¾
150	do s3. 116⅞	300	do b5. 134
300	do b3. 116⅞	300	Gal. & Chi. R. 117⅛
300	do b10. 117	100	do s3 117⅛
100	do b30. 117	200	do 117⅛
1000	do s3 116¾	200	Clev. & Tol. R. 148¾
50	Hud. R. R. b3 158⅜	200	do b3. 148¾
600	do 158	100	Chic. & R. I. 119¾
300	do c. 157¾	50	Chic. & N.W.R. 54⅛
100	do c. 157⅝	100	P., Ft. W. & C. c 97½
200	Harlem R. c. 137	100	do b10 98
200	do 137	500	do s3 97¾
600	do b3. 136⅜	200	do 97¾
1500	do 136¼	300	M. & P. Du C. b3 67½
500	do 136⅜	200	Ter. & Alt. R. 74
200	do b3 136¼	100	do s3 74
200	do c 136¼	100	Tol. & Wab. R. 62
200	do c. 136⅜	200	do 62⅜
200	do b5. 136¼	100	Canton Co. 48¾
500	do s3. 136¼	200	Cum. Coal 69¼
200	do s3. 136⅜	600	do b3 69¼
200	do 136½	600	do b3 69
400	do b5. 136¼	100	do 69
200	do c 136⅛	100	Cen. Coal Co. 72
100	do b5 136⅛	800	Quicksilver M. Co. 54½
300	Reading R. 130¼	750	do 54¾
200	do 130⅛	50	do c 54⅛
100	Mich. Cen. R. s3. 142	100	Mar. Min. Co. 35
350	do 142	300	do 35⅛
200	do 142¼	100	do b3 35¾
300	do 142⅛	100	Q'tz Hill M. Co. 14⅜
400	M. S. & N.I. 98½	500	Canada Cop. Co. s3 6¾
100	do c 98⅜	300	do s3 6⅞
100	do b3 98½	1000	do b60 7¼

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	N.Y.Cen. R.x-d. b3. 135¾	200	Reading R. 129½
100	Erie R. s10. 115¾	300	Mich. Cen. R. 142
50	do 115½	200	Cleve. & Tol. R. 148
200	do s3. 115⅛	200	Chic. & R. I. 120
650	do 115¾	100	do b3. 119⅞
50	do 115⅝	100	Chi. & N. W. R. b3 53½
300	do s3. 115¾	200	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 98⅛
100	do b10. 115⅞	100	do 98⅞
300	Hud. River R. 157	100	do b3 98⅞
300	do 157¼	500	do 98⅝
500	Harlem R. b10. 135	200	T. H. & A. R. 73
350	do 135	300	T. H. & Alt. Pr. b3 90
1500	do 134⅛	300	Tol. & Wab. R. 64
200	do s60. 134¼	600	do 65
300	M. S. & N. I. R. b3 98⅜	500	do 64¾
700	do 98⅜	100	Canton Co. 49
300	do 98⅛	100	Cen. Coal Co. 73
100	Ill. Cen. R. 133⅝	200	do 73½
200	do 133½	200	Quicks. M. Co. 54¾
200	do b3. 134	400	Mar. Min. Co. 35⅞
500	do 134	400	Qtz. Hill G. M. Co. 14¼
100	Clev. & Pitts. R. 115¾	1000	Canada Cop. Co. 7
200	do 115⅝	1000	do b60 7¼
300	do 115⅜	$10,000	Sandy Riv. Coal & Oil Co. 1st M. B.. 91
100	Gal. & Chic. R. 116¾	10,000	do b10 91
500	do 116⅞	100	Wyom. Valley Coal Co. ex-div. 81½
100	do 117	100	do b15 82
200	do b5. 117		
100	do s10. 116¾		
100	do bnw. 116⅞		

SATURDAY, Feb. 27—P. M.

The price of Gold through regular business hours, to-day, was 158@158½ ₩ cent. After 4 o'clock an unfavorable War rumor was in circulation in the Gold Exchange Rooms, and the price was advanced to 158¾@159½ ₩ cent. The Customs demand continued active, and this tended to make Gold for immediate delivery quite firm. The Customs for the day were $488,000, and for the week $2,284,000; which is an unusually heavy result for a single week. The Export demand, on the contrary, is light, $214,453 for this morning's steamer, making only $438,390 for the whole week. The market for Money leaves off very easy; a good many demand loans made to the brokers at 5 ₩ cent., though 6 ₩ cent. is the rule of the Street, and the deposits with the Treasury Office on 5 ₩ cent. interest amount to-day to $1,502,000. In addition to these deposits, a large share of the warrants and checks drawn upon the office is paid in 5 ₩ cent. Legal-Tender, in place of ordinary Legal-Tender Currency, at the request of the holders presenting them for payment.

The Government Stocks were again in request to-day, at full rates. At the Afternoon Board 111½ ₩ cent. was paid for Coupon 6 ₩ cents of 1881, and 107@107½ ₩ cent. for 5.20 years Stock. The Border-State Stocks were dull; Railway Mortgages steady, and the Railway Share speculation feverish—higher than yesterday in the forenoon, but downward at and after the Second Board. The Miscellaneous Shares were firmer than on Friday.

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $3,336,846 36, including for Customs, $488,000; payments, $6,927,312 96; balance, $35,410,777 76.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made in comparison with the same hour on Friday. The Railway speculation was irregular on the New-York and Western Roads:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
Gold Coin	158	159	Mich. Central	141	142
U. S. 6s, 1861	111	111⅛	Mich. Southern	99⅛	98⅞
N. Y. Central	135¼	135⅜	Mich. Guarant'd	142	142
Erie	116⅞	115⅜	Illinois Cen.	133⅜	133⅜
Erie Preferred	104⅞	105⅞	Pittsburgh	115⅛	115⅜
Hudson	158⅜	157⅞	Fort Wayne	98¼	98⅞
Pacific Mail	226	227	Rock Island	119	119⅞
Harlem	132¾	134⅜	Galena	116¾	117
Canton	48⅞	48⅞	Reading	129⅛	129⅞
Treas. Cer., new	99⅞	99⅞	Quicksilver	55⅛	54¼
Toledo	148⅞	147⅞	Cum'land Coal	69	68⅞
Northwest	52	53⅞	Mariposa	34¾	35⅞

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	115	Bank of the Republic	104
Mechanics'	112	Bank of N. America	107½
America	131	Hanover	100
City	145	Irving	101½
Tradesmen's	110	Metropolitan	114
Seventh Ward	140	Citizens'	106
Commerce	106⅞	People's	102
Mech's Bank'g Ass.	99	Shoe and Leather	109½
Ocean	95	Continental	102
American Exchange	110	Commonwealth	101
Chatham	101		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	100	Al. & T. H. seconds, In.	87½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Real Es.	104	Chi. & N. W. S F	102
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Subs.	104	Chi. & N. W. Int. B.	96½
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '76	114	Chi. & N. W. firsts	91
N.Y. Cen. Con. '76	134	Chi. & N. W. seconds	81¾
Erie firsts, '68	107	Del. L. & W. firsts	114
Erie seconds, '79	115	Del. L. & W. 2ds	114
Erie fourths, '80	117	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	100½
Erie fifths, '88	117	Tol. & Wab. seconds	89½
B.N.Y.& E., '77	107	M. & P. du Ch. 1sts	104
Hud. R. firsts, '69	109	Gal. & Chi. Ext	113
Hud. R. thirds, '75	145	Gal. & Chi. seconds	108½
Harlem 1sts, '69 & '73	109½	Chi. & Rock Isl. 1sts	108
Harlem thirds, '68	101½	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	111¼
Mich. C. '69 & '72	122	New J. C. firsts	101
Mich. C., new, 1st, 82	127½	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts	105
Chi. B. & Quin. firsts	118½	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds	101½
Mich. S. seconds	105	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 3ds	95
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F.	111	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	85
Pacific R. guaranteed	60	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	68
Ill. Central, '75	121	Chi. & Alt. firsts	102½
Alton & T. Haute firsts	104	Chi. & Alt. S F	102
Al. & T. H. 2ds pref	91½	Chi. & Alt. Income	94

The Provision Trade of Milwaukee, week ending with Feb. 24, Messrs. JONES & Co. notice thus:

"The packing of Hogs to date amounts to about 143,000. The arrivals are now very small, the total for week being only 777, and by next week the packing season will doubtless be closed. The last sales of Hogs were at $8@$8 50 for Dressed. The demand for products has continued active, and the tendency of prices has been upward. Owing to the reduction in the stock, the offerings have been light, and the business has therefore been rather moderate. Mess Pork could readily be sold at $19 50@$19 75, but there are no sellers under $20. Country Mess has sold at $19 50. Thin Mess has sold at $17 50 for Country brands, and at $18 for City. Prime Mess is now mostly out of the market, and quotations are nominal, $17@$17 50. Sales of 500 bbls. Extra Prime Pork have been made at $15@$15 25, closing firm. The stock of Middles is very small, and quotations are nominal at 10c. for Cumberlands, and 10c.@10¼c. for Short rib. The supply of Long cut Hams is small; buyers offer 11½c.@12c. Pickled Hams are generally held at 11c. Dry Salted Shoulders are scarce; there are buyers at 7½c., but holders demand 8c. Lard is quiet but firm at 12¼c. for Prime, and 11½c.@11¾c. for No. 1. Freights to New-York, all rail, $1 10 ₩ 100 lbs. Contracts for Spring freights on Pork to New-York by Lake and Canal could probably be made at $1 50 ₩ bbl."

Sales of Real Estate—FEB. 26.

BY A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.

House and lot No. 169 Henry-st	$5,900
House and lot No. 88 Carmine-st	9,400
House and lot No. 254 Fulton-st	14,500
House and lease of lot No. 167 and 167½ Division-st.	2,500
House and lease of lot No. 3 Canal-st	3,900
House and lease of lot No. 185 Church-st	1,900

The Mayor and Bureaus of New-Orleans.

The following remarks respecting the late Mayor and the Bureaus of the City of New-Orleans were unavoidably crowded out of a recent letter from our New-Orleans Correspondent's:

THE MAYOR AND BUREAUS.

You will have noticed in our local journals of the 1st inst., under the head of "Personal," the following short paragraph: "Capt. JAMES F. MILLER has been relieved from duty as acting Mayor of New-Orleans, and ordered to join his regiment for military duty."

To those at a distance this may appear a matter of no great import, but to the large majority of the inhabitants of New-Orleans, of all grades and conditions of life, the removal of Capt. JAMES F. MILLER from the position he has so long held as Mayor of this city is a source of deep regret. Capt. MILLER has occupied the highly responsible post of acting Mayor of New-Orleans ever since the administration of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER; and as there has been no better abused man in this department during the whole of the past year, it is only fair that, on taking leave of a position he has in reality so ably filled, his friends in the North should know how his services are regarded here by the two leading journals in the Union cause. The *Times*, in its issue of the 21st ult., while commenting upon the furious attacks upon this gentleman and the whole bureau system in the columns of the *True Delta*, contains the following emphatic indorsement of the administration of Gov. SHEPLEY, Mayor MILLER and the gentlemen connected with them in the affairs of the city:

"We give, in another column, a communication from Mayor MILLER, addressed to STODDARD HOWELL, City Comptroller, requesting an official statement showing the annual city expenditure for the three years ending Jan. 1; the current year, exhibiting the extraordinary expenditures of the city during the fiscal year ending on the 1st inst.; and the reply of Comptroller HOWELL, to which we call especial and universal attention. The publication of these important documents will strengthen the good feeling and confidence existing among all classes of our citizens concerning the Military Governor and the gentlemen to whose charge, under his supervision and that of the acting Mayor, he has entrusted the various bureaus of the city administration. It gives the most emphatic and triumphant refutation of the charges and innuendoes to which we have referred herein. We embrace, with great eagerness, the opportunity given to us to do something like justice to the city government, and think we express what will be the wish of all our readers, after the perusal of this official report, that our city government, under the new order of things, may be the equal in good sense and economy of the one which we now enjoy. The bureau system vindicates itself completely.

One million one hundred and thirty-seven thousand dollars ($1,137,000) saved in the city expenses, during the last year, over the expenditures of the last year of rebel rule! It is an item of some comfort to taxpayers. But if we add the "defence loan" of 1861 to the other disbursements of that year, we have a saving to the people of this city, in favor of 1863, of the enormous sum of *two millions one hundred and thirty-seven thousand dollars!* ($2,137,000.) Could the citizens of New-Orleans desire a better exhibit than this? It appears to be far cheaper to suffer under the tyrannic rule of the 'Vandal Yankees,' than to be perfectly happy under the benign administration of the glorious Confederacy. All through the South it is becoming evident that rebellion costs something. It is matter for quiet thought whether, in other Southern cities where treason is still dominant, there are not, here and there, some citizens who would like to see a Gov. SHEPLEY and a Mayor MILLER among them, forcing them to submit to a season of careful and judicious administration of municipal finances; compelling them to keep for rainy days the spare cash squandered and stolen by good Confederate city authorities."

The *Era*, a few days after the above appeared in the *Times*, followed in the same strain of eulogy:

"We have, in a late report of the City Comptroller, STODDARD HOWELL, Esq., to Capt. MILLER, Acting Mayor of New-Orleans, the extraordinary and gratifying statement that the city expenditures for the year ending Dec. 31, 1863, are one million one hundred and thirty-seven thousand, four hundred and seventy-one dollars and forty-three cents ($1,137,471 43) less than those of the last year of the rebel rule; and if we add the 'defence loan' of the secesh rule of 1861 to the expenditures of that year, it would show a saving of two millions one hundred and thirty-seven thousand four hundred and seventy-one dollars and forty-three cents ($2,137,471 43) under the present administration.

This gratifying exhibit is the more astonishing when we take into view the increased expenses to which the changed state of affairs has, in numerous instances, subjected the city. Among these increased expenditures are about $200,000 in repairs upon the levees, which, of course, in comparison with former years, have yielded but a slight income. The levees were formerly repaired by the farmers of them, and did not appear in the city expenditures. Then there is the largely-increased expense of cleaning the streets, which, once noted for their filthy condition, are now left so clear of rubbish that Surgeon-Gen. HAMMOND reports New-Orleans to be the cleanest city in the country. One hundred and fifty more policemen have been employed than in 1861, at an extra expense of $100,000.

The city has had the undivided expense of supporting all the prisons and workhouses within its limits; and the expenses of the former have been considerably augmented by soldiers and political prisoners committed thereto not having access to the State Asylum at Jackson, a separate asylum has been sustained in a part of the old police jail. The assistance which the city has afforded, outside the requirements of the ordinances, in giving wood, coal, money, &c., to charitable institutions and to individuals, has amounted to about $25,000. In this connection, allusion should be made to the greatly diminished income from market rents—(about 40 per cent.)—the comparatively small sum yielded by the levees, and the inability of many people to pay their taxes. Beside all this, the city has had to redeem market rent notes to the amount of $80,000, upon which the rebel authorities here had drawn money from the banks, leaving the notes on deposit as security.

A financial exhibit contrasting so honorably with those when the city affairs were in the hands of those 'to the manner born,' and in the face of so many drawbacks as above enumerated, is really not more due to the vigilance and honesty of the present administration of these affairs than to the unmitigated swindling which characterized the old management. * * * Under the present administration there have been saved to the city $40,000 a year in the reduction of officials employed, and an important saving has been made in reducing the Recorder's Courts from four to two."

I have been tempted to give you these important testimonies at some length, because in a letter of mine to the NEW-YORK TIMES, as far back as August of last year, and before any official documents were published, I was inadvertently drawn into comments upon the proceedings of Mayor MILLER and his coadjutors in the administration of the affairs of this city, which subsequent information have fully persuaded me were altogether erroneous and unfair. Without going through the tedious and unpleasant process of reviewing all the charges then made against these gentlemen, it is only necessary to state that I have since become satisfied that Mayor MILLER has only been drawing the same salary as Mayor that had been instituted under the Military Government established by Gen. BUTLER, and which was actually drawn by the forerunners of Capt. MILLER—Gen. WEITZEL and Col. DEMMING. Furthermore, that Capt. MILLER—while acting as Mayor—never drew any other salary than that of his Mayoralty and as Captain of the United States Army.

The same misapprehension which led to the erroneous statements regarding the Mayor, necessarily led me to include the gentlemen coöperating with him, all of whom stand completely exonerated by the same *eclaircissement*. I feel glad at having this opportunity of making the disclaimer as public as the original charge—for, having since had the privilege of closer acquaintance with most of these gentlemen in question, and the opportunity of testing their individual worth, I would be sorry, indeed, to leave on record any word of mine unjustly reflecting upon the character of any of them. With respect to Capt. MILLER especially, I can only join in the universal opinion entertained toward him here, of being a most genial and polished gentleman of sterling abilities; and in the equally universal regret that there should have been any necessity for removing him from a position which he had so long and ably filled to the benefit of the people of New-Orleans.

NEMO.

President Lincoln and the New-Jersey Legislature.

THE ADDRESS OF THE UNION MEMBERS RENOMINATING HIM.

To Abraham Lincoln, President:

Nearly three years ago you were inaugurated President of the United States. A long-meditated conspiracy had ripened into a formidable rebellion, and an army fighting against the flag of their country were promised that in the month of May a new banner, "with a strange device," should be carried triumphantly over the ruins of the national capital.

Educated in the arts of peace, the people of the North were compelled to practice without education the arts of war. Added to the dangers which threatened our armies in the field, the Administration was met and was opposed by combinations of men in widely separate States, who pretended to be for the Union, but were openly against the war, and by others who, pretending to be in favor of the war, opposed and resisted the policy of the Government in conducting the war. These men embarrassed every effort to fill the ranks of an army of freemen decimated by disease and by death. But in face of every obstacle, triumphing over every danger, the great cause moved on. That Divine Providence who smiled upon the birth of the republic still extended His shelter and protection over a suffering country. We hold in grateful remembrance the brave men who have fought for our firesides; who, sustaining the national honor and defending the integrity of the nation, have met death with fatal determination; who fill nameless graves, dying that the nation might live.

And we now wish to place upon record our sense of the country's obligation to you as a patriot and a statesman. When you entered upon the duties of your high office—and its fearful responsibilities might have appalled any heart—we relied upon your discretion, your honesty of purpose and your patriotism. Nor were we deceived. After three years of war we find Delaware and Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri firmly inside the Union lines. Arkansas and Louisiana are gained to us and lost to the Confederacy.

A popular majority of 175,000 has recently sanctioned and approved the acts of the Administration and the conduct of the war. The heart of every good citizen is now gladdened by the prospect of the certain and complete triumph of our arms, which will assure the world of the salvation and perpetuity of the Union. With feelings akin to affection we regard the patience with which you have endured the anxieties and burdens of your position; the courage which has always risen with every danger that threatened us. We admire the fidelity with which you have sustained and proclaimed those principles which underlie every free Government, and which alone can make this nation again what it was but now—the admiration of man and the wonder of the world. Without any disparagement of the true men who surround you, and whose counsel you have shared, believing that you are the choice of the people whose servants we are, and firmly satisfied that they desire and intend to give you four years for a policy of peace, we present your name as the man for President of the American people in 1864.

SENATE.

James M. Scovel,	George D. Horner,
Providence Ludlam,	Joseph L. Reeves,
Jonathan F. Leaming,	Henry J. Irick.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

James H. Bruere,	E. W. Maylin,
M. S. Abbott,	B. Rush Bateman,
P. C. Brinck,	Wm. N. Hancock,
James G. West,	Ira M. Harrison,
J. W. Heulings,	Thomas B. Peddle,
E. C. Heritage,	Rufus F. Harrison,
W. W. Ware,	John Bates,
Jacob Birdsall,	John B. Drayton.

Members of the Senate and General Assembly of New-Jersey.

The Great Fire in Gloucester.

THE INSURANCES.

From the Boston Traveller.

We have obtained the following particulars respecting the insurance upon the property destroyed by the fire in Gloucester:

T. J. KNOWLES, No. 77 Front-street, stock damaged about $250 by water; insured; $2,000 at North American, $2,000 at Eliot, and $1 500 at People's, at Worcester.

J. S. SANBORN, $2,000 at Eliot, $500 at Firemen's, $2,000 at City Fire, of Boston.

GEORGE STEELE, Jr., $2,000 at Eliot.

PROCTOR BROTHERS, stationers, &c., $1,250 at Eliot.

D. D. & A. GEYER, $1,000 at Eliot.

A. PATTILLO, stock mostly saved, $2,000 at Eliot.

J. S. TAPPAN, stock removed, $1,500 at Eliot, $1,500 at City Fire, of Boston.

CLARK & RUSS, $2,000 on property, at Firemen's.

J. L. BABSON, $800 on stock, at Firemen's.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 1864.

R. H. CORLISS, $1,000 on Stock, Firemen's.

S. W. ROGERS, $800 on building, Firemen's.

The Royiston Company have an insurance of $2,000 on a building that was blown up, but are not liable.

The Manufacturers' have no loss.

The State Mutual have $1,500 insured on building of CYRUS STORY.

The Dorchester Companies, Stock and Mutual, are said to lose considerably.

The Neptune has $2,500 on the building of GEO. H. ROGERS.

Reports are circulating to-day that the Howard had lost from $10,000 to $15,000, but the probable loss is not over $2,000.

The Shoe and Leather have policies on the real and personal property destroyed to the amount of $8,250, but the loss may not exceed $6,000.

At the Conway office, JOHN S. ROGERS, confectioner, stock mostly saved, is insured for $800; GEO. L. FORD, boots and shoes, two-thirds of stock saved, $1,000; CYRUS STORY, boots, shoes and crockery, stock partially saved, $1,200; GEO. L. CHESEBRO', clothing, stock partially saved, $2,000; D. C. BABSON & Co., groceries, $1,000. The loss to this company will not exceed $4,000.

The Suffolk has insurance on some of the property destroyed, but no estimate has been formed of the loss.

All or nearly all the other Boston offices had no loss, neither had the offices of DOBSON & JORDAN'S agency.

It is the opinion of the Underwriters that the stated loss is greatly overestimated.

MR. PEABODY'S GIFT.—The first of the buildings which has been erected by the trustees, to whom the disposal of Mr. PEABODY'S munificent gift to the City of London was referred, will be ready for occupation in the course of the present month. The building, which has cost £22,000, is situated at Bethnal Green. The number of applications for rooms far exceeded those to be disposed of, and some difficulty has been experienced in making a selection of the occupants. There is every expectation that the speculation will be most successful, as the building has been formed with the view of affording the utmost accommodation to the occupants. Rooms have been constructed of the dimensions of 12 feet by 15 feet 6 inches—a sufficient size for a small family. There are rooms of a smaller size, and some for single men. There are also shops on the basement floor with suites of rooms adjoining, and which, it is believed, can be let at a rental of about £60 a year. The domestic comforts of the inmates have been carefully studied. There are separate lavatories for the men and for the women and children, a plentiful supply of water, and excellent ventilation. The remark is made, however, that the rent which will be charged for the rooms (which will be from 2s. to 3s. and 5s. a week) will be above the means of the poor for whom Mr. PEABODY mainly intended his gift.—*From the London Star, Feb. 3.*

Religious Worship in Missouri.

LETTER FROM PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

From the St. Louis Union.

The following letter from President LINCOLN, upon a subject now exciting much attention in this community, was addressed to a leading citizen of St. Louis:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 1863.

I have just looked over a petition signed by some three dozen citizens of St. Louis, and their accompanying letter, one by yourself, one by a Mr. NATHAN RANNEY, and by a Mr. JOHN D. COALTER, the whole relating to the Rev. Dr. MCPHEETERS. The petition prays, in the name of justice and mercy, that I will restore Dr. MCPHEETERS to all his ecclesiastical rights.

This gives no intimation as to what ecclesiastical rights are withdrawn. Your letter states that Provost-Marshal DICK, about a year ago, ordered the arrest of Dr. MCPHEETERS, Pastor of the Vine-street Church, prohibited him from officiating, and placed the management of affairs of the church out of the control of the chosen trustees; and near the close you state that a certain course "would insure his release." Mr. RANNEY'S letter says: "Dr. SAMUEL MCPHEETERS is enjoying all the rights of a civilian, but cannot preach the gospel!!!" Mr. COALTER, in his letter, asks: "Is it not a strange illustration of the condition of things that the question of who shall be allowed to preach in a church in St. Louis shall be decided by the President of the United States?"

Now, all this sounds very strangely; and, withal, a little as if you gentlemen, making the application, do not understand the case alike, one affirming that his doctor is enjoying all the rights of a civilian, and another pointing out to me what will secure the *release!* On the 2d of January last, I wrote to Gen. CURTIS in relation to Mr. DICK'S order upon Doctor MCPHEETERS; and, as I suppose, the doctor is enjoying all the rights of a civilian, I only quote that part of my letter which relates to the church. It as follows: "But I must add that the United States Government must not, as by this order, undertake to run the churches. When an individual, in a church or out of it, becomes dangerous to the public interest, he must be checked; but the churches, as such, must take care of themselves. It will not do for the United States to appoint trustees, supervisors, or other agents for the churches."

This letter going to Gen. CURTIS, then in command, I supposed, of course, it was obeyed, especially as I heard no further complaint from Doctor Mc. or his friends for nearly an entire year. I have never interfered, nor thought of interfering, as to who shall or shall not preach in any church; nor have I knowingly or believingly tolerated any one else to interfere by any authority. If any one so interfering by color of my authority, I would like to have it specifically made known to me.

If, after all, what is now sought, is to have me put Doctor Mc. back over the heads of a majority of his own congregation, that, too, will be declined. I will not have control of any church or any side.

New-Mexico.

KIT CARSON'S EXPEDITION AGAINST THE INDIANS.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

FORT CANBY, NEW-MEXICO, Monday, Jan. 18, 1864.

As you may find some interest in ascertaining how the "Navajo Expedition," under command of Col. KIT CARSON, First Cavalry N. M. Volunteers, is progressing, I have concluded to send you the following items of information:

On the 6th of the present month the command left Fort Canby for the renowned Gibraltar of Navajodom, Cañon de Chelly. One division of Companies B, C, D, G and K, under the lead of the Colonel, to penetrate the Cañon by the east opening; the other, under the command of Capt. A. H. PFEIFFER, with companies E and H, who will enter by the west opening. The Cañon is some fifty or sixty miles in length, perhaps longer. The command took with them two mounted howitzers—the field pieces being under the charge of Lieut. FRANKLIN COOK, Fifth Infantry, U.S.A. Capt. A. B. CAREY, Thirteenth Infantry, U.S.A., Chief Quartermaster, also accompanied the expedition. There are about eighteen officers and 500 enlisted men with the Colonel. Col. CARSON is somewhat sanguine in the belief that he will be able to capture a good many Indians in this hiding place of the Navajoes, at all events he will thoroughly explore its hidden recesses, so that it will no longer be a mystery to the outside world, and the "rest of mankind." The command is rationed for 30 days, and will probably return to this post about the 1st or 5th of February, 1864. As soon as the Colonel gets 100 Indians, (captives,) men, women and children, he will leave here en route for Santa Fe and the Bosque Redondo.

The weather is very cold here. The snow fell about two feet on the 3d and 4th of this month. The mountain and hillside are covered with the whitened fleece. The elements being inauspicious, the Navajoes are hard pressed for something to eat, and consequently are on the war-path and predatory incursions. In default of being successful in taking flocks and herds, they will most probably make their submission to the Government in the course of next Spring or Summer.

A party of 150 Navajos lately attacked a Government train near the Rio Pecos, between here and old Fort Fauntleroy, and killed Mr. RUSSELL, wagon-master, and a Mexican teamster, named JOSE BACA, of Atusco. They also wounded three or four others, stole twenty mules, two sacks of corn, a keg of whisky, two pistols, etc., and made good their escape. But for the command having made its preparation for the scout to Cañon de Chelly, the marauders would have been pursued, and perhaps punished.

A party of Mexicans (citizen volunteers) came in here a few days ago. They numbered about 50, under command of Capt. NARAUJO, and are reported to be from Abiqui and Taos, with a Ute Indian as a guide. They killed two Indians at the Cienega Amarillo and Chusco Valley. They left here on the 14th, en route for Cañon de Chelly, to render aid and assistance to Col. CARSON in his campaign. They also stated that there are 300 or 400 Mexican citizens out hunting the Indians between here and the Rio Colorado. "Johnny Navajo" is pursued with a vigilant determination to make him "capitulate" or undergo the ordeal of extermination.

LEGAL-TENDER NOTES AND THEIR CONSTITUTIONALITY.—Some weeks since the District Court in bench had before it two cases, in which the constitutionality of the Act of Congress of Feb. 25, 1862, making United States Notes a legal-tender, was involved. In one of the cases the party had offered legal tender notes in payment of a mortgage, and the money was refused, and the party cited into court. On Saturday, Judges HARE and STROUD delivered the majority opinion of the court, affirming that the tender of the United States notes was legal, inasmuch as Congress, under the Constitution, giving power to regulate commerce, had the authority to pass the act of Feb. 25, 1862.

Judge STROUD, in his opinion, held that even the authority granted in the Constitution to "declare war" carried with it all the incidents of such a grant of power, and, as money was one of the most important elements of strength, the Government must have the authority to declare what shall pass as legal tender. The debates in the convention which framed the Constitution were referred to in support of the views entertained by the majority of the court. Judge SHARSWOOD delivered a dissenting opinion, in which he held that Congress had no power under the Constitution to make notes a legal tender in payment of debts. He also referred to the debates in the convention to show that the men of that day desired to guard against the evils of a paper currency, and hence the convention struck out the clause which existed in the old Constitution, authorizing the issue of bills of credit. This clause was not only stricken out of the new Constitution, but there was also an express provision prohibiting the issue of bills of credit by the States.

All the opinions delivered were lengthy, and discussed the question involved elaborately.—*Philadelphia Ledger, Feb. 22.*

DEATH OF AN OFFICER.—Yesterday morning, at 11 o'clock, Capt. ALLAN RAMSAY, of the United States Marine Corps, son of Commodore WILLIAM RAMSAY, United States Navy, and nephew of Gen. GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Chief of Ordnance, died at the headquarters of the Marine Corps of typhoid fever, having passed through a very severe attack of small-pox. Capt. RAMSAY, though a young man, being only 26 years of age, was one of the most distinguished in his corps. He was appointed a Lieutenant in the corps in 1857, since which time he has been actively employed, mostly at sea. He was on the famous sloop-of-war *Richmond* during all her fights on the Mississippi, and fought his guard with such undaunted bravery and success as to receive frequent and most flattering and official mention. During the present rebellion he has been in fifteen engagements, mostly hard-fought ones. His funeral will take place this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the Marine Barracks.—*Washington Chronicle, Feb. 16.*

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Africa	Mar. 2	Boston	Liverpool.
Sidon	Mar. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Hammonia	Mar. 5	New-York	Southampton.
City of London	Mar. 5	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	Mar. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Etna	Mar. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Bremen	Mar. 12	New-York	Southampton
Canada	Mar. 16	Boston	Liverpool.
Bavaria	Mar. 19	New-York	Southampton.
Germania	April 2	New-York	Southampton.
Teutonia	April 16	New-York	Southampton.
Borussia	April 31	New-York	Southampton.
Saxonia	May 14	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Asia	Feb. 13	Liverpool	New-York.
Edinburgh	Feb. 13	Liverpool	New-York.
Pennsylvania	Feb. 16	Liverpool	New-York.
Etna	Feb. 17	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	Feb. 20	Liverpool	Boston.
City of Limerick	Feb. 20	Liverpool	New-York.
Bavaria	Feb. 23	Southampton	New-York.
City of New-York	Feb. 24	Liverpool	New-York.
Australasian	Feb. 27	Liverpool	New-York.
Arabia	Mar. 5	Liverpool	Boston.
Germania	Mar. 8	Southampton	New-York.
China	Mar. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Mar. 19	Liverpool	Boston.
Teutonia	Mar. 19	Southampton	New-York.
Persia	Mar. 24	Liverpool	New-York.
Borussia	April 2	Southampton	New-York.
Saxonia	April 16	Southampton	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Corsica	Feb. 29	New-York	*Nassau.
Evening Star	Mar. 5	New-York	*New-Orleans.
Morning Star	Mar. 19	New-York	*New-Orleans.
Evening Star	April 2	New-York	*New-Orleans.

* Via Havana.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at............5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at............5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at............5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."

THE GOLD PEN—THE BEST OF ALL PENS,
MORTON'S GOLD PENS,
THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

On receipt of any of the following sums in Cash, the subscriber will send by return mail, or otherwise, as directed, a Gold Pen or Pens—*selecting the same according to description*, viz.:

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.

For 25 cents, the Magic Pen; for 38 cents, the Lucky Pen; for 50 cents, the Always-Ready Pen; for 75 cents, the Elegant Pen; and for $1, the Excelsior Pen. These Pens are not numbered, but correspond in sizes to Numbers 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 respectively.

THE SAME PENS IN SILVER-PLATED EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For 50 cents, the Magic Pen; for 75 cents, the Lucky Pen; for $1, the Always-Ready Pen; for $1 25, the Elegant Pen, and for $1 50, the Excelsior Pen.

These are Well-Finished, Good-Writing Gold Pens, with Iridosmin Points, the average wear of every one of which will far outlast a gross of the best Steel Pens, *although they are unwarranted, and, therefore, not exchangeable.*

MORTON'S WARRANTED PENS.

The name "A. Morton," "Number," and "Quality," are stamped on the following Pens, and the points are warranted for six months, except against accident.

The Numbers indicate size *only*; No. 1 being the smallest, No. 6 the largest, adapted for the pocket; No. 4 the smallest, and No. 10 the largest Mammoth Gold Pen, for the desk.

Long and Medium Nibs of all sizes and qualities. Short Nibs of Numbers 4, 5, 6 and 7, and made only of first quality.

The Long and Short Nibs are fine pointed; the Medium Nibs are Broad, Coarse Business points. The engravings are fac-similes of the sizes and styles.

GOLD PENS, WITHOUT CASES.

For $0 75 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 25 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality, or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $2 25 a No. 6 Pen; $2 75 a No. 7 Pen; $3 25 a No. 8 Pen; $4 a No. 9 Pen; $5 a No. 10 Pen—all 1st quality.

THE SAME GOLD PENS, IN SILVER EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For $1 50 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $3 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $3 50 a No. 6 Pen, 1st quality.

GOLD PENS, ALL FIRST QUALITY, IN SILVER-MOUNTED DESK-HOLDERS.

For $2 00 a No. 4 Pen; for $2 25 a No. 5 Pen; for $2 75 a No. 6 Pen; for $3 50 a No. 7 Pen.
For $4 00 a No. 8 Pen; for $5 a No. 9 Pen; and for No. 10 Pen.

The "1st Quality" are pointed with the very best Iridosmin Points, carefully selected, and none of this quality are sold with the slightest imperfection which skill and the closest scrutiny can detect.

The "2d Quality" are superior to any Pens made by him previous to the year 1860.

The "3d Quality" he intends shall equal in respect to Durability, Elasticity and Good Writing Qualities (the only true considerations) any Gold Pens made elsewhere.

In regard to the Cheap Gold Pens, he begs leave to say that, previous to operating his New and Patented Machines, he could not have made as Good Writing and Durable Pens, for the price, had the Gold been furnished gratuitously.

Parties ordering must in all instances specify the "Name" or the "Number" and "Quality" of the Pens wanted, and be particular to describe the kind they prefer—whether stiff or limber, coarse or fine.

All remittances sent by mail in registered letters are at my risk; and to all who send twenty cents (charge for registering,) in addition to the price of goods ordered, I will guarantee their safe delivery.

Parties sending Gold or Silver will be allowed the full premium on the day received.

TO CLUBS.—A discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed on sums of $12, of 15 per cent. on $24, and of 20 per cent on $40, if sent to one address at one time.

Address, A. MORTON,
NO. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn on Island, N.Y.

NATIONAL HOTEL.

National Hotel, Nos. 3, 5 and 7 Cortlandt-st., New-York City, kept by JESSE FOSTER.

PIANO STOOLS AND COVERS FOR SALE.
G. G. SAXE, No. 37 Park-row, N. Y.

BAKER'S COUGH MIXTURE AND FEVER Cooler, Baker's Rheumatic Balm, and Baker's Croup Alleviator, are four things that no family or housekeeper should be ever without. Price $1 per bottle each; also Baker's Kidney and Gravel Remedies will be found invaluable. Price $5. Principal depot No. 154 10th-st., N. Y., near 4th av. Remedies sent to any address in the United States, on receipt of the above amount.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. first floor, over Park Bank.

THE BEST ICE CREAM IN NEW-YORK can be had at 50 cents per quart at depot No. 299 4th-av.

IRON WORK.

SHEET IRON AND TIN PLATES FOR sale—By A. A. THOMSON & CO., 215 and 217 Water-st

DENTISTRY.

COLTON
DENTAL ASSOCIATION
use Nitrous Oxide Gas, made fresh every day.
Office No. 22 Bond-st. G. Q. COLTON, JOHN ALLEN & SON.

MACHINERY,

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER WHEELS.—The most perfect, water-saving, powerful and durable wheels in use. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, 170 B'way.

FURNITURE.

FOR SALE—THE FURNITURE OF A FOUR-story house up town, partly rosewood, in good order and some of it new. Address FURNITURE, office of this paper.

PROPOSALS.

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Pacific Railroad, (of Missouri,) in St. Louis, till March 25, 1864, for doing the graduation and masonry of about thirty-five (35) miles of the road, being from Holden, in Johnson County, to a section in Jackson County between the Little Blue and Independence. Profiles, list of sections to be let, giving time as to when they must be completed, forms of bids, specifications, &c., can be seen at the office of the Chief Engineer in St. Louis.

Bids should be made for each section of about one (1) mile, and no distance greater than ten (10) miles will be let to any party or firm.

Payments will be made monthly in cash, fifteen (15) per cent. being retained till the completion of the work.

Bids should be addressed to GEORGE R. TAYLOR, President, and where the bidder is not personally known to the President or Engineer, he must accompany bid by substantial references, and should give also his post-office address, and he will be informed of the acceptance or rejection of his offer.

The company reserve the right to reject any or all bids.
T. McKISSOCK, Ch'f Eng'r and Sup't.

PROPOSALS FOR $500,000 VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS' FAMILY AID FUND—BONDS No. EIGHT.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until TUESDAY, March 1, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the purchase at not less than their par value, of the whole, or any part of the sum of five hundred thousand dollars of the "Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund, Bonds No. 8," authorized by an ordinance of the Corporation, passed Feb. 9, 1864, and an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 6, 1863.

The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first day of May and November each year, and the principal will be redeemed Nov. 1, 1872.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted, will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within five days after the opening of the bids, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value thereof, bearing interest from the dates of payments. Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund, Bonds No. 8," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interests of the Corporation require it.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Feb. 10, 1864.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON DEPOT, Dec. 8, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited by the undersigned for supplying the United States Quartermaster's Department, at Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., Alexandria and Fort Monroe, Va., or either of these places, with Hay, Corn, Oats and Straw.

Bids will be received for the delivery of 5,000 bushels of corn or oats, and 50 tons of hay or straw, and upward.

Bidders must state at which of the above-named points they propose to make deliveries, and the rates at which they will make deliveries thereat, the quantity of each article proposed to be delivered, the time when said deliveries shall be commenced, and when to be completed.

The price must be written out in words on the bids.

Corn to be put up in good stout sacks, of about two bushels each. Oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each. The sacks to be furnished without extra charge to the Government. The hay and straw to be securely baled.

The particular kind or description of oats, corn, hay or straw, proposed to be delivered must be stated in the proposals.

All the articles offered under the bids herein invited, will be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector before being accepted.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidder, as the interest of the Government may require, and payment will be made when the whole amount contracted for shall have been delivered and accepted.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposal with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted, he or they will, within ten days thereafter, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the forage proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of a United States District-Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known at this office.

All bidders will be duly notified of the acceptance or rejection of their proposals.

The full name and Post-office address of each bidder must be legibly written in the proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to Brigadier-General D. H. Rucker, Chief Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Forage."

Bonds, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

Blank forms of bids, guarantees, and bonds, may be obtained upon application at this office.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

(Town, County, and State.)——
(Date)——

I, the subscriber, do hereby propose to furnish and deliver to the United States, at the Quartermaster's Department, at ——, agreeably to the terms of your advertisement, inviting proposals for forage, dated Washington, Depot, Dec. 8, 1863, the following articles, viz.:

—— bushels of Corn, in sacks, at —— per bushel of 56 pounds.
—— bushels of Oats, in sacks, at —— per bushel of 32 pounds.
—— tons of baled Hay, at —— per ton of 2,000 pounds.
—— tons of baled Straw, at —— per ton of 2,000 pounds.

Delivery to commence on or before the —— day of ——, 186 , and to be completed on or before the —— day of ——, 186 , and pledge myself to enter into a written contract with the United States, with good and approved securities, within the space of ten days after being notified that my bid has been accepted.

Your obedient servant,
——

Brigadier-General D. H. RUCKER,
Chief Depot Quartermaster,
Washington, D. C.

GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the County of ——, and State of ——, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will, within ten days after the acceptance of said bid, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the forage proposed in conformity to the terms of advertisement dated Dec. 8, 1863, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer by the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness, { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186 . [Seal.] [Seal.]

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors are good and sufficient as sureties for the amount for which they offer to be security.

To be certified by the United States District-Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known to this office.

All proposals received under this advertisement will be opened and examined at this office on Wednesday and Saturday of each week, at 12 M. Bidders are respectfully invited to be present, at the opening of bids if they desire.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR ICE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., TUESDAY, March 15, 1864, for the supply of best quality of Ice to U. S. General Hospitals at New-Orleans, La., Baton Rouge, La., Key West, Fla., and Pensacola, Fla., and such points on the coast of Texas as may be occupied as hospitals during the year 1864.

Proposals will state price per hundred pounds delivered daily, as required by Surgeons in charge of Hospitals in the vicinity of above points. Also, price per ton of two thousand pounds, carefully stored in well constructed ice-houses at the above points, subject to inspection and measurement by the United States.

The following is the estimated quantity required at each point, but the proposals must include all additional amounts required during the year at the same rates:

New-Orleans	600 tons.
Pensacola	60 tons.
Key West	60 tons.
Baton Rouge	200 tons.

The above proposals must be accompanied by a guarantee that the party or parties are responsible, certified to by a United States District Attorney or Clerk of District Court.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible party or parties, who will be duly notified by mail or otherwise that their bid is accepted, and they will immediately be required to enter into contract under bonds to the amount of five thousand dollars.

Bonds to be properly certified to.

An oath of allegiance to the United States Government must also accompany the proposals.

Proposals must be addressed to HENRY JOHNSON, M. S. K. and Purveyor, U. S. A., Washington, D. C., marked "Proposals for Ice."

The Post-office address of the parties proposing must be distinctly written upon the proposals.

Bidders may be present in person when the bids are opened.

The department reserves the right to reject all unsuitable bids.

HENRY JOHNSON,
M. S. K. and Purveyor U. S. A.,
Washington, D. C.

PROPOSALS FOR RATIONS.

UNITED STATES MUSTERING AND DISBURSING OFFICE, No. 562 Broadway. ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 23, 1864.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received at this office until 3 P. M. on TUESDAY, March 1, 1864, for supplying cooked rations to fifty, more or less, United States troops, at the Provost-Marshal's rendezvous at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Three meals constitute a complete ration, and the ration to consist of the following articles, to wit:

Three-fourths of a pound of pork or bacon, or one and one-fourth pounds of fresh or salt beef; twenty-two ounces of bread or flour, or one pound of hard bread, or one and one-fourth pounds of corn meal; and at the rate, to every one hundred rations, of eight quarts of beans or peas, and ten pounds of rice or hominy; ten pounds of green coffee, or eight pounds of roasted or ground coffee, or one and one-half pounds of tea; fifteen pounds of sugar; four quarts of vinegar; one and one-fourth pounds of adamantine or star candles; four pounds of soap; two quarts of salt; four ounces of pepper; thirty pounds of potatoes, when practicable, and one quart of molasses;

When beans, peas, rice, hominy, or potatoes cannot be issued in the proportions given above, an equivalent in value shall be issued in some other proper food;

Desiccated potatoes or desiccated mixed vegetables, at the rate per one hundred rations of one hundred and fifty ounces of the former, or one hundred ounces of the latter, may be substituted for beans, peas, rice, hominy, or fresh potatoes, when these articles cannot be issued; or, they may be issued at the foregoing rate twice per week, in lieu of beans or peas, or in lieu of rice or hominy, upon the requisition of the officer commanding.

Fresh beef to be issued at least twice in each week, and oftener, if required by the officer commanding.

Every article specified as forming part of the ration must be of the very best quality.

Each bid must have a printed copy of this advertisement pasted at its head. Written contracts to be made with adequate bonds. The names of two sufficient sureties, with place of residence, to be given with the proposals.

The undersigned, to whom proposals will be addressed, reserves the right of rejecting all bids deemed unreasonable.

J. McL. HILDT, Captain U. S. A.,
M. and D. Officer and A. C. S.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, CINCINNATI, OHIO, Feb. 15, 1864.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned, until MONDAY, Feb. 29, 1864, at 12 o'clock, M., for furnishing this department with:

Blouses, Lined and Unlined—Army Standard.
Blouse Flannel—Army Standard.
Bootees, Sewed and Pegged—Army Standard.
Jackets, Cavalry—Army Standard.
Stockings—Army Standard.
Drum Heads, Batter.
Drum Heads, Snare.

To be delivered free of charge at the United States Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked thereon.

Parties offering goods must in all cases furnish samples, marked and numbered to correspond with their proposal, and distinctly state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price and the time of delivery.

Bids will be open on MONDAY, Feb. 29, 1864, at 1 o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are invited to be present.

Awards will be made on TUESDAY, March 1, 1864, when bidders, or duly authorized agents, are expected to be prepared to give security that the goods will be furnished if an award is made.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

By order of Col. THOMAS SWORDS, A. Q. M. G.
C. W. MOULTON, Capt. and A. Q. M.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE OF MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 15, 1864.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED proposals will be received at this office for the grading, masonry and bridging of the extension of the road of this company from Hackettstown to the Delaware River at Phillipsburgh, (a distance of 23 miles,) until SATURDAY, the 26th day of March next.

Maps, profiles, plans and specifications, with blank forms for proposals and approximate estimates of quantities, will be in readiness at this office on and after Saturday, March 12.
J. B. BASSINGER, Chief Engineer.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.
S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ALL THOSE CERTAIN LOTS OF ground, with the buildings erected thereon, situate on south side of Pearl-st., and east side of William-st., containing in front on Pearl-st., 126 feet 6 inches, and in depth on William-st., 100 feet, known by the street numbers 439, 439½, 441, 441½, 443, 443½, 445, 445½, 447, 447½ Pearl-st., and Nos. 268 and 270 William-st. The property will be sold either in one parcel or by separate lots. For particulars inquire at the Treasurer's Office of the Reformed Dutch Church, No. 192 Broadway, of JAMES PHYFE.

FOR SALE—ON SECOND-PLACE, BROOKLYN, several neat and convenient dwellings, brown-stone, three stories, with basement, under-cellar and all modern improvements; beautifully situated on a broad street; genteel, and convenient for small families. A. P. MAN, No. 64 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY FRAME DWELLING and two lots of ground, Nos. 77 and 79 Vanderbilt-av., Brooklyn; three-fourths of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to H. W. EASTMAN, No. 263 Broadway, or JACOB ELLISON, No. 5 Jones-slip.

TO OWNERS OF WESTERN LANDS—The advertiser wishes to purchase lands in the following States: Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan, for which cash will be paid on the delivery of the deeds. Brokers and agents need not apply. Address J. L. B., Box No. 123, *Times* Office.

YONKERS.—PARTIES DESIROUS OF PURCHASING either improved or unimproved property at Yonkers, can be accommodated with residences, from $2,000 up to $60,000, and building plots at all prices, by applying to JAMES YOUMANS, Yonkers.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK house No. 43 Grove-st.; high stoop, sub-cellar and all the modern improvements; lot 21x100; terms easy. Apply to F. TILLOU, No. 1 Nassau-st.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The fine large house, with 8 lots, on the northeast corner of Evergreen-av. and Woodbine-st. For particulars, apply to S. S. JONES, No. 33 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or A. M. SUYDAM, on the premises. Terms easy.

LEASE OF BROADWAY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The lease of the building, No. 722 Broadway, east side, between 4th-st. and Astor-place. Inquire on the premises, or of MULLER, WILKINS & CO. No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THOSE TWO GENTEEL THREE story and basement high-stoop houses, Nos. 86 and 88 Lexington-av., (No. 88 is the southwest corner of 27th-st.) All modern improvements and in good order. Apply to JOHN FOLEY, No. 169 Broadway and No. 82 Lexington-av.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS, THREE-STORY high stoop, 20 feet front house, with all modern improvements; price $9,000. Also, one for $10,000, located near 6th-av.—both in good order. Apply to S. F. IRELAND, No. 81 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK STORE No. 294 Pearl-st., near Beekman-st.; 26x84 feet; price $15,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

$12,000.—FOR SALE—THE HOUSE 20x50, and lot No. 36 West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to C. R. DISOSWAY, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK dwelling-house No. 28 Cheever-place, Brooklyn. Terms easy. Apply to COMMONWEALTH INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 151 Broadway.

BULKHEAD AND WATER RIGHT wanted on the East River, between 14th and 30th sts. Address SAMUEL LEGGET, Box No. 3,230 General Post-office.

FOR SALE—A GOTHIC COTTAGE, WITH HALF an acre of ground, pleasantly located on 7th-st., Plainfield, N.J. Apply to CLARK ROGERS, Plainfield, or E. LYON, No. 466 Grand-st., New-York.

AT MOUNT VERNON, WESTCHESTER County. 16½ acres, in every respect a desirable site for a country residence, and valued at $6,000. Terms easy, or will be exchanged for a vacant lot in a central location up town. Address W. B. ROSS, No. 38 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.—$5,000 CASH PAID TOWARD house and lot No. 407 Fourth-st., this City, will secure ten per cent per annum for two years, and much more after that time. S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

20 on the North River at Fishkill, Poughkeepsie, Nyack, Tarrytown, Hastings, Yonkers and Spuytenduyvel;
3 at Mt. Kisko, 2 at Kensico, 2 at White Plains;
2 at New-Rochelle, 3 at Mamaroneck, 4 at Portchester;
4 at Norwalk and Stamford, 2 at Bridgeport, Conn.;
4 at Bergen Hill, 3 at Morristown, 4 at Elizabeth;
5 at Rahway, 3 at Scotch Plains, 4 at New-Brunswick;
15 on Long Island, at Ravenswood, Astoria, Flushing, Hempstead, Roslyn, Jerusalem, Oyster Bay; and others in all parts of New-York and New-Jersey; at prices varying from $1,500 to $20,000. Apply to S. F. IRELAND, No. 81 Cedar-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT TUBBY Hook.—To let or lease, with furniture, an elegant, modern built brick mansion, suitable for summer and winter residence; has wide porte cochere and piazzas; also, gas, hot and cold water, bath-room, furnace, and every modern convenience, together with five acres of ground laid out in garden and lawn, finely shaded with natural forest, ornamental and fruit trees, walks and carriage drive graveled. On the premises are carriage-house, stables, gardener's house, ice-house, filled, and all necessary outbuildings. It is beautifully situated on the crown of the hill adjoining the country seat of A. R. Van Nest, Esq., and commands a splendid view of the Hudson River for forty miles, and the Harlem Valley far into Westchester County; seven minutes' walk from Hudson River Railroad depot; thirty minutes by rail from 30th-st. depot, and five miles beyond the Central Park. Apply to FRANCIS A. THOMPSON, No. 50 Warren-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DELIGHTFUL and healthy places on the Sound, 1¾ hours from the City by New-Haven Railroad, and ¾ mile from depot. The buildings are first class, and in excellent repair, and the house well furnished. The place consists of 70 acres, about one-half woodland, with large water front and a private dock. The drives are exceedingly beautiful, and the society good. A most desirable place for a family with children. Apply at No. 3, Cliff-st.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A HANDSOME country residence, with eight acres of ground, one and a quarter miles from railroad depot; buildings nearly new and in good order. Apply on the premises to J. N. IRELAND, or HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st., N.Y.

FARMS.

A RARE CHANCE FOR A MAN WHO wants to enjoy country life in a healthy location. A farm for sale of 100 acres, at Matchaponix, Middlesex County, New-Jersey, 2½ miles from Spotswood depot, on Camden and Amboy Railroad. Ten acres of the above are woodland, 6 acres a thrifty apple-orchard, the remainder under a high state of cultivation. The dwelling on the place is in first-rate order; it contains 8 rooms beside dining-room and kitchen. The outbuildings consist of a store-house, tenant house, a large and well built barn, hay house, carriage house, &c., all in good order. There is on the place a first-rate team of horses, cows, pigs, &c.; also, mower and reaper, ploughs, wagons and farming implements, nearly new. The above place is sold only for want of time to attend to it. Price $9,000, half cash, which includes everything on the place. Apply to J. L. PARKER, No. 259 Washington-st., New-York, or to T. A. PERRINE, Spotswood, New-Jersey.

$915.—HALF DOWN.—GREAT BARGAIN; for sale, 50 miles on Long Island, 11¼ acres good land, new house, 8 rooms, and barn; near railroad station; four miles from salt water. Inquire of JOHN W. JACKSON, 247 Front-st.

SHOW-CASES AT LOW PRICES.—SILVER, white metal, and all kinds of cases to order. HOFFMAN & FERSH, No. 132 CHATHAM-ST.

TO LET.

FOR RENT OR SALE—FURNISHED, IF DESIRED—an elegant country residence, having all the modern improvements, and commanding a magnificent view of the Hudson. The place contains 17 acres, and is within five minutes' walk of the depot at Peekskill. For particulars address HENRY A. SMITH, No. 112 Reade-st., or C. TOWNSEND, on the premises.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT ASTORIA, A house (12 rooms); stables, ice-house, &c.; furnished or unfurnished; pleasantly situated; possession immediate if required. Inquire of J. M. BLACKWELL, Astoria.

TO RENT—FROM THE 1ST MAY, A HANDSOMEly furnished house near Union-square. Address Box No. 712 Post-office.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS MARBLE FRONT store No. 22 Vesey-st., near the Astor House. Apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO LET—WELL-LIGHTED, DESIRABLE ROOMS with steady steam power. Apply at No. 213 Centre-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF THREE ADULTS, a three-story high-stoop house in good location, between 17th and 42d sts., and 4th and 6th avs. Address B., Box No. 4,581 Post-office.

LECTURES.

PROF. TH. DE L'OUEST, FROM PARIS, is to open courses of the French language for ladies and gentlemen in Mercantile Library, Astor-place, and for ladies only in Woman's Library, University-place, opposite Washington Park. Apply at the desks.

INSTRUCTION.

ARITHMETIC, BOOK-KEEPING, PENMANSHIP, &c.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, gives private lessons to prepare gentlemen or boys, practically, for any kind of business. He also removes stiffness, cramping or trembling, and makes elegant, rapid business writers.

TEACHERS.

A RESIDENT OR VISITING GOVERNESS.—A young Protestant Russian lady, experienced in tuition, wishes a situation as resident or visiting governess; she teaches, besides her own language, French, German, music and the usual English branches; unobjectionable City references given. Address Miss C. V. or call at her present situation, No. 22 Washington-place.

DANCING.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 161 5th-av. Classes WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, or MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 4 P. M.

FINANCIAL.

$100,000.

FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. (7 per cent.)
GOLD BONDS
OF THE
QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA.

The Bonds are for $1,000 each, secured by mortgage on all the property of the Quicksilver Mining Company, payable in ten years.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Subscriptions for the above Bonds at par will be received at the office of the Company, No. 21 Nassau-st.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
THE NEW-YORK MINING STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD
MEETS DAILY AT No. 52 WILLIAM-ST.,
Commencing at 3 o'clock P. M., punctually.
Admission fee $250 per annum.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Manager.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
To be located near the corner of Canal-st. and Broadway.
The time of opening the books of subscription at the banking-house of LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., 32 Wall-st., is postponed to
THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1864.
See large advertisement in *Evening Post* and *Journal of Commerce*.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1864.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NOS. 27 and 29 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 22, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE remaining Fifty per cent. of the Capital Stock of this Bank will be required to be paid in as follows, viz:
Twenty-five per cent. on Monday, 7th March proximo.
Twenty-five per cent on Thursday, 17th March proximo.
To those who desire to pay the fifty per cent. in full, interest will be allowed at the rate of six per centum per annum upon the last twenty-five per cent. from date of payment to its maturity.
The transfer books will close on the 6th proximo, and remain closed until the 18th.
GEORGE OPDYKE, President.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE, in sums to suit purchasers, $150,000 of the bonds of Richmond County. These bonds are issued for the purpose of recruiting, and are authorized by late acts of the Legislature. They bear seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually; capitalists are invited to examine this investment, at the office of HENRY G. STEBBINS & SONS, No. 46 Exchange-place, where full information regarding the resources and indebtedness of the county will be given.
PETER S. WANDEL, Treasurer Richmond County.

MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY, Office No. 16 Broadway.
STOCKHOLDERS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the annual election for nine Directors of the Company will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, the 2d of March, proximo, from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M. Transfer books will be closed until after that date.
MOOR FALLS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1864.

ISLE ROYALE MINING COMPANY.—THE annual meeting of stockholders in the ISLE ROYALE MINING CO., for the choice of directors and the transaction of any other business that may come before them, will be held at the Company's office, No. 44 Exchange-place, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of March next, at 2 P. M. Per order. F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

WE WILL PURCHASE ON COMMISSION, through our San Francisco house, California and Nevada mining and other stocks. Parties wishing to order can examine daily quotations received by telegraph. Orders sent by telegraph when desired.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF the FORTY-SECOND-STREET AND GRAND-STREET FERRY RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 42d-st. and 12th-av., on the 8th day of March, 1864, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
JOHN KERR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PENINSULA RAILROAD COMPANY OF MICHIGAN, No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1864.
THE COUPONS DUE MARCH 1, 1864, from the bonds of this company will be paid on and after that date on presentation at this office.
JAMES R. YOUNG, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 25, 1864.
THE COUPONS OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, due March 1, 1864, will be paid at the Ocean Bank, in the City of New-York. E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT. (free from Government tax) out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 15th day of February inst., at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 13th inst. By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

MILITARY.

TO RECRUITS AND BROKERS.

THE NINTH ARMY CORPS.

The Committee of Citizens, of which Mr. JAMES M. BROWN, of BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., is Chairman and Treasurer, is now ready to receive Recruits for this famous Corps, at the Headquarters, No. 598 Broadway, between Houston and Prince streets.

The Ninth Army Corps, under the gallant Major.-Gen. Burnside, has been actively engaged from the capture of Roanoke to the defence of Knoxville, in the recent siege, and that city was mainly saved by his skill and bravery.

The New-York State regiments attached to this corps, which have reënlisted, are the Fifty-first and the Forty-sixth. The former has furnished two Brigadier-Generals from its field officers, promoted for merit.

The Forty-sixth, is a veteran German regiment, raised in this City.

All citizens of this State who desire to enlist will do well to enter one of these two regiments.

The committee have not found it requisite, hitherto, to make any public appeal, but as they are informed that the other States, represented in this corps, have nearly filled their regiments, they are unwilling to see New-York behind. Gen. Burnside is anxious to march to the important service to which he is assigned.

The committee, therefore, have resolved to spare no efforts to fill up these regiments at once, and will accordingly pay a LARGER HAND-MONEY than is offered or paid by ANY OTHER regiment.

One hundred recruits have been received during the past week.

Persons desirous of aiding the committee, may send their contributions to the treasurer.

JAMES M. BROWN,
ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT,
HOWARD POTTER,
ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD,
J. BUTLER WRIGHT,
JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS, JR.,
ROBERT MORRIS.
} Committee.

No. 598 BROADWAY,
Headquarters Committee Ninth Army Corps.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1864.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

PERKINS, STERN & CO.,
EXCLUSIVE DEALERS
IN
CALIFORNIA WINES
AND
BRANDY.
ABSOLUTELY PURE.
No. 180 Broadway, New-York. No. 108 Tremont-st., Boston.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A NICE CIGAR-STORE RECENTly put anew, the owner of which leaves for Europe. Address or call from Monday, between 1 and 4 o'clock, at No. 478 Hudson-st., between Barrow and Grove.

FOR SALE—A LARGE BUTTER AND CHEESE stand, in one of the City markets of New-York. For particulars apply, after 6 P. M., at No. 25 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864.
EDWARD B. KETCHUM, LYNDON M. SWAN and LANDON KETCHUM are this day admitted as copartners in our firm.
KETCHUM, SON & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.
By virtue of an order of sale, to me directed and delivered, by the Honorable District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at public auction, from Laimbeer's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, on FRIDAY, March 4, 1864, at 11 o'clock:
Cargo prize schooner WILLIAM A. KAIN.
57 square bales Upland COTTON.
2 round bales Upland COTTON.
Captured by Capt. Crane.
10 bales Sea Island COTTON.
3 bbls. SPIRITS TURPENTINE.
Catalogues and samples at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st., on Wednesday, March 2.
THOMAS W. CLAPP, Deputy United States Marshal, Southern District of Florida.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.
By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, I will sell at public auction, on the 4th day of March next, at 11 o'clock A. M. at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize steamer MARGARET & JESSIE, consisting of
Groceries,
Dry Goods,
Drugs and Medicines,
Hardware,
Boots and Shoes,
Leather, &c., &c.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE, BY ORDER OF JAMES GUYON, EXECUTOR.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 3, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
MADISON-ST.—The two-story and attic brick house, No. 143, between Pike and Market sts.; size of house, 25x44; in good order, and contains gas and Croton; lot 25x100, with Remsen lease having five years to run from May 1, 1864, with all the usual covenants of renewal; ground rent $140 per annum.
COENTIES-SLIP—The five-story brick fire-proof store and lot, No. 12, between Water and Front; size, 23 feet 8 inches front and rear by 34 feet 8 inches in depth.
FRONT-ST.—The five-story fire-proof brick house and lot, No. 16, between Broad and Moore sts.; size 21 feet in front, and 22 feet 6 inches by 70 feet in depth; building nearly new, occupied as a flour and produce store; situated near the Corn Exchange.
Maps, &c., at No. 77 Cedar-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF SIX VALUABLE LOTS OF LAND ON THE 3D-AV. AND 76TH-ST., TOGETHER WITH THE 5-STORY BRICK FACTORY THEREON, TO CLOSE A PARTNERSHIP.—In consequence of the death of Mr. J. H. BELTER, the surviving partners of the late firm of J. H. BELTER & CO. will sell at auction by ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., on MONDAY, Feb. 29, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the factory and grounds belonging to said firm. The land comprises 2 lots, situate on the westerly side of 3d-av., 51 feet north of 76th-st., and 4 lots on the north side of 76th-st. adjoining the avenue lots on the rear. The improvements consist of two substantially-built 5-story brick buildings on the avenue, and a large two-story brick building on the street lots. The buildings are all erected in the most substantial manner of the best materials, floors of narrow Georgia pine, and with such improvements as long experience could suggest as being desirable in a large manufacturing establishment. There are also on the premises large outbuildings for workshops, stables, &c. The avenue lots are each 25 feet 6 inches by 100 feet; the street lots each 25 feet by 102 feet 2 inches. A 40-horse power steam-engine, entirely new, with boiler, shafting, &c., will be sold with the premises. Maps can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
DESIRABLE DWELLING-HOUSE IN WAVERLY-PLACE AT AUCTION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on Monday, March 7, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the two-story and attic brick dwelling-house and lot situate on the northerly side of Waverly-place, near Gay-st., and known as No. 149. The house is 22 feet in width, contains 13 rooms and all the modern improvements, marble mantels, hot and cold water throughout; bath and water-closet; is in excellent order, having recently been thoroughly repaired; has a covered stairway, connecting the second story with yard. Lot 22x62 feet 1 inch. Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

EXECUTOR'S SALE
OF PROPERTY ON PINE AND DEPEYSTER STS.
The subscriber will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by James M. Miller, auctioneer, on THURSDAY, the 3d of March, at 12 o'clock, the property known as No. 86 and No. 88 Pine-st., and No. 8 Depeyster-st.; the latter is in the rear of and adjoins No. 84 Pine-st. Seventy per cent. of the purchase-money can remain on mortgage for three years, at 6 per cent., if desired.
THOMAS H. FAILE, Executor, No. 192 Chambers-st.

PROPERTY ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—At auction, by ADRIAN H. MULLER & CO., at No. 111 Broadway, on MONDAY, 29th of February. The five modern dwelling-houses on the corner of Middagh and Columbia streets. They have gas and fixtures, range, heater, wash-tub, bath and water closets; within 20 minutes of Wall-st. and 12 of Fulton Market. The tenants and neighborhood are first class. They now rent for $400 and $450.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONcern.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 1, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway. West 40th-st., 2 three-story brick houses and lots, Nos. 218 and 220 West Fortieth-st., south side, between 8th and 9th avs., size 16.8 by half block; title indisputable. Apply to the auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. Grand-st.,)
request the attention of the ladies to their
SPRING IMPORTATION OF
DRESS GOODS, RICH AND MEDIUM LYONS SILKS, ROBES DE CHAMBRE, RICH LACES, EMBROIDERIES, &c., &c.,
being the most attractive stock ever imported for
SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR,
at retail, at moderate prices,
Also at stores
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
and 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

MOURNING GOODS.
ENGLISH BOMBAZINES,
LUPIN'S BOMBAZINES,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
HENRIETTA CLOTHS,
CRAPE EUGENIES,
IMPERIAL REPS,
LUPIN'S DELAINES,
BLACK SILKS,
HALF MOURNING GOODS,
BONNETS, CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
CRAPE VEILS,
EMBROIDERIES, GLOVES, &c.
JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince-sts.

Just Established.
PARIS KID GLOVE DYEING AND CLEANING COMPANY.
EXCLUSIVE DEPOT,
NO, 823 BROADWAY,
OLD GLOVES DYED, IN ALL COLORS, EQUAL TO NEW.

AT LEGRAIN'S.
PARIS NOVELTIES JUST LANDED.
SILK GRENADINES,
the richest designs ever imported, real Parisian fashions,
FOULARD SILKS,
all new shades, in plain and two special designs.
BAREGE GRENADINE,
White ground, with little broche figure,
Black ground, with chintz figure.
PARISIAN DRESS GOODS.
in Summer Poplins, Taffetas Laine, Gaze de Chamberry, Taffetas Imperatrice, &c., &c., &c.
WHITE ALPACA.
These new goods are worth special attention from the ladies.
NEW MOURNING GOODS.
LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway,
and No. 1 Waverley-place.

LEGRAIN'S.
TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
WHITE GOODS, FAMILY LINEN AND TABLE LINEN, AT COST.
WHITE SHIRTING, MUSLINS, POSITIVELY UNDER COST.
Ladies will only understand the truth of this advertisement by assuring themselves of the facts.
NEW PIQUES, MARSEILLES, FRENCH AND DOMESTIC PRINTS, PRINTED LINEN, just received.
LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway.

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES.—ALEXANdre's, Courvoisur's and Jouvin's celebrated kids will be offered on Monday and during the week; also, white and fancy kids, 75c., 85c. and $1; undressed kids, $1; misses', 50c. and 75c.; cloth gloves; fleeced gloves; all kinds of gloves; ladies' and misses' hosiery and undergarments; children's goods in great variety. N. B.—The cheapest lot of white cotton hose in the City. Saxony yarns, all colors, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IMMENSE PRICES PAID FOR OLD BOOKS.
100 Masonic Books old and scarce.
10,000 Photograph Albums on hand cheap.
10,000 Scientific Books on hand at our price.
100,000 Miscellaneous books on hand at your price.
500,000 Scrap Prints on hand at any price.
LEGGAT BROTHERS,
No. 119 Nassau-st., near Beekman.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID for OLD NEWSPAPERS of every description, old PAMPHLETS of every kind, old BLANK BOOKS, and LEDGERS that are written full and all kinds of WASTE PAPER from bankers, insurance companies, brokers, patent medicine depots, printing offices, bookbinders, public and private libraries, hotels, steamboats, railroad companies, express offices, &c.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest
TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
VIRGINIA	2,878	Grace.	Tuesday, March 1.
LOUISIANA	2,876	Smellie	——
PENNSYLVANIA	3,000	Brooking.	——

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 25 years.
They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:
First Cabin .... {$90 / 75} Payable in Currency.
Steerage 35
Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.
For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 2.
ASIA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 9.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 16.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 23.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb 30.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, April 6.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $132 50
Second Cabin Passage 80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $112 50
Second Cabin Passage 65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed thereor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NOTICE.
The steamship KANGAROO of this line, will sail as an extra steamer on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2; has splendid accommodations for a few steerage passengers, at reduced rates, payable in United States currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF LONDON .... Saturday .... March 5.
ETNA .... Saturday .... March 12
CITY OF NEW-YORK .... Saturday .... March 19
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.
First Cabin .... $80 00 | Steerage $30 00
First Cabin to London 85 00 | Steerage to London ... 34 00
First Cabin to Paris ... 95 00 | Steerage to Paris 40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg 90 00 | Steerage to Hamburgh 37 00
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

GALWAY LINE.
The Atlantic Irish Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's first-class side-wheel steamships, sailing fortnightly:
ADRIATIC, 4,000 Tons. COLUMBIA, 3,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 3,000 Tons. ANGLIA, 3,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, Capt. Moreland, will sail from New-York Feb. 9. Rates of passage:—First Cabin, $80 and $70; Steerage, $30; to St. John's, N. F., $40, $30 and $02. Gold or its equivalent.

THE MONTREAL O. S. S. COMPANY'S. Steamship BOHEMIAN, from Portland to Londonderry and Liverpool, SATURDAY, Feb. 28. Rates of passage:—$80, $66 and $30.
Sight Drafts on the National Bank, payable at all its branches in England and Ireland.
For passage apply to SABEL & SEARLE, No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA.
M. O. ROBERTS' LINE
TO
SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON.
via Panama Railroad.
The steamship
ILLINOIS,
2,500 tons.
On MONDAY, March 14, at noon.
The finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade will sail as above, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River.
For freight or passage apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, cor. of Warren and West sts.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA.
To sail on
SATURDAY, March 5, at 3 o'clock P. M.
The U. S. M. sidewheel steamship,
EVENING STAR,
WM. R. BELL, Commander,
will sail as above from Pier No. 46, foot of King-st., North River.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.
P. S.—The MORNING STAR will follow, and sail on SATURDAY, March 19, 1864.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW.
The fine fast-sailing A 1 Clyde-built steamship CALEDONIA, Capt. CRAIG, is intended to sail on WEDNESDAY next, March 2. This steamship is fitted in the most approved style, to insure the comfort and safety of passengers.
Rates of passage, including an abundant supply of well-cooked provisions:
First cabin .... $75 | Intermediate $40
Second cabin .... $60 | Steerage $35
Payable in currency. Apply to
T. MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW ORLEANS—DIRECT.
The new and first-class United States Mail Steamship
GEORGE CROMWELL,
JOHN A. POST, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 9 North River on SATURDAY, March 12, at 3 P. M.
Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON will follow on March 26.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.
The elegant and fast United States Mail Steamship
YAZOO,
GEORGE W. COUCH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for NEW-ORLEANS direct, on WEDNESDAY, March 9, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
No freight received or Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

PASSENGERS FOR HAVANA AND NASSAU per steamship CORSICA, are requested to be on board at the Company's wharf, Jersey City, at 11 o'clock on Monday morning, 29th inst.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A GOOD DRESSMAKER, who cuts and trims dresses in the latest style, wishes a few more customers by the day or week; charge moderate. Call or address No. 548 8th-av., between 38th and 39th sts.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young man, as coachman in a private family; is used to care of horses. The country preferred, on account of not being acquainted with the City. Address SAMUEL B. ROBBERTS, Box No. 205 *Times* Office, New-York City.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS POULTERER.—Understands trussing, boning, larding and filleting in all their branches, for hotel or private residence. Address J. S., No. 213 6th-av.

HELP WANTED.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES, OF PLEASING address, and who can produce unexceptionable references as to character, ability, &c., are desired to engage in a light, pleasant, and lucrative business, which has for its object a work of great benevolence and charity. Apply at Room No. 7, No. 618 Broadway, on Monday, Tuesday or Wednesday next, between 10 and 2.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—FOR THE PACIFIC SQUADRON—12 seamen, 6 ordinary seamen, 50 landsmen, 12 firemen, 12 coal-heavers. Apply to United States Naval Rendezvous, No. 346 Water-st., New-York. E. R. THOMSON, Commander.

WANTED—A MAN OF EXPERIENCE IN FIRE Insurance, and accustomed to taking risks in this City, to fill a position in an old and well known company. The compensation will be liberal according to ability and experience. Address S., Box No. 2,020, Post-office.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A COMPETENT waiter for a small family. Good City reference required. Apply from 9 to 12 A. M. at No. 63 St. Mark's-place.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT GIRL as nurse. Apply, between 11 and 1 o'clock, at No. 12 Boorman-place, 33d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—FOR A HOTEL IN THE CITY—12 smart young men to wait on table; wages from $20 to $25 per month. Apply at W. HENDERSON'S, Office No. 73 Nassau-st.

A FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a man who understands farming and gardening; none but such need apply. Call at No. 68 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

A COOK.—WANTED, A COOK, WASHER AND ironer; one who can come well recommended. Apply at No. 96 East 36th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED IN A GENTEEL PRIVATE family, or where there are but few boarders taken, by a lady of unobtrusive manners. Address C. B. B., Station D, Bible House.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
In compliance with the repeated solicitations of numerous patrons, the Manager will reproduce,
FOR THIS WEEK ONLY,
TOM TAYLOR'S GREAT DRAMA,
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.
with all the perfection and effect which characterized it at its former representation here. It will be played
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING THIS WEEK,
at 3 and 7½ o'clock, and
POSITIVELY NO LONGER,
as a new and magnificent spectacular piece will be brought out on
MONDAY, MARCH 7.
Mr. HARRISON,
the Comic and Impromptu Singer, appears at each performance, as does, also,
THE TYROLEAN WHISTLER,
on his three whistles at once, and on the Tyrolean Family Coffee-Pot.
THE FOUR ENORMOUS GIANTS,
THREE MEN AND ONE WOMAN,
each over eight feet high;
THE TALLEST QUARTET OF HUMANITY
ever seen on the face of this globe, are visible at all hours; also,
THE TWO ELFIN DWARFS.
The LILIPUTIAN KING, 14 years old, and 22 in. high. | and GEN. GRANT, Jr., 12 years old, and 23 in. high.
A JAPANESE MASKIN HOG.
The WHAT IS IT? or, MAN MONKEY.
ALBINO FAMILY.
THREE GROUPS OF MOVING WAX FIGURES.
Wax Figures of Queen Victoria, Prince and Princess of Wales, Gen. Tom Thumb and Wife, Com. Nutt and Minnie Warren, in their Wedding Costume, which they wore at the General's Marriage, Feb. 10, 1863.
TWO LIVING PRAIRIE DOGS,
from Colorado Territory. The only specimens of these rare animals ever seen in this region.
THREE SPECKLED BROOK TROUT,
EACH WEIGHING OVER FOUR POUNDS!
A MONSTER PYTHON,
the great dragon of the East, and
OTHER MONSTER SERPENTS,
ROBERT HOUDIN'S AUTOMATON WRITER,
EDUCATED SEAL, which plays a MUSICAL INSTRUMENT, and a million other wonders.
Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA.
Director .... MAX MARETZEK
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE SEASON.
TO-MORROW (MONDAY) EVENING, FEB. 29, AT 8.
SIXTEENTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
By universal demand, and positively the last time, Verdi's most popular opera of
IL TROVATORE,
with its incomparably great cast.
Leonora .... MME. JOSEPHINE MEDORI
Azucena .... MLLE HENRIETTA SULZER
Manrico .... SIGNOR FRANCISCO MAZZOLENI
Count di Luna .... SIGNOR FERNANDO BELLINI
Ferrando .... SIGNOR WEINLICH
Conductor .... SIGNOR J. NUNO.
ON TUESDAY EVENING, March 1, at 8,
SEVENTEENTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
FAUST.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GOTTSCHALK'S
FAREWELL CONCERTS IN AMERICA.
The third of these grand musical entertainments will be given on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 2, at 8 o'clock.
Mr. L. M. GOTTSCHALK will be assisted by Mme. ELENA D'ANGRI, the great Contralto; Mme. CHARLOTTA VARIAN, Prima Donna Soprano; Mlle. BARNATCHE, Pianist; CARLO PATTI, Violinist; Herr MOLLENHAUER, Violoncello; Herr SCHWARTZ Viola. Conductors, Sig. ABELLA and S. BEHRENS.
Admission, $1. Seats may be secured without extra charge, commencing Monday, Feb. 29, at 9 A. M., at Messrs. Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Hall & Son's, No. 543 Broadway, and Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st.
Doors open at 7¼; Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.
On SATURDAY, March 5, GRAND MATINEE.
Chickering & Sons' pianos are invariably used in Gottschalk's concerts.

DODWORTH'S HALL.
NEW-YORK LITERARY INSTITUTE.
DRAMATIC READINGS
BY
MR. AND MRS. J. E. FROBISHER,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 2, at 8 o'clock.
TICKETS, 50 CENTS.
Tickets at Fifth-av. Hotel; Appleton's, No. 443 Broadway; August Brentano's, No. 708 Broadway, and at the principal book and music stores.

MUSICAL.

NEW MUSIC BY MRS. PARKHURST.
"The Angels are Hovering Near," a beautiful ballad in A Flat.

When the glow of the sunset is fused in the sky,
And the creep of the twilight at evening is nigh,
When the eyelids of darkness are wet with the dew,
And the stars are ablaze in the dome of the blue,
The angels, the angels are hovering near.

"Dost Thou Ever Think of Me, Love," a new song with chorus, very sweet and simple; key of G.

Dost thou ever think of me, love,
Dost thou ever think of me?
Do you still my mem'ry cherish,
Tho' I'm far away from thee?
Does your heart still beat as truly
As it did in days gone by?
Does my absence, or my memory
Call a tear into your eye?

The "Sanitary Fair Polka," a perfect gem, and selling very rapidly. The above pieces are 25 cents each. Published by HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.
A pianist in attendance to try new music.

HAINES BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
Warerooms No. 758 Broadway.
PIANOS TO LET AND FOR SALE
ON INSTALLMENTS.

FAIRS.

METROPOLITAN FAIR FOR THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.

TO THE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CLOTHING AND MEN'S FURNISHING TRADE OF NEW-YORK.

The undersigned have been appointed a committee to represent the Wholesale and Retail Clothing and Men's Furnishing Trade in the Great Metropolitan Fair to be held in this City, commencing on the 28th of March next.
You are doubtless aware that its object is to supply funds to the UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION.
The services of this commission are now recognized by the entire army and nation, as having been beneficial, opportune and merciful in an eminent degree. Every battle-field attests their devotion to the sick and wounded soldiers. Their future usefulness depends upon the promptness and generous liberality with which we, who at home have been blessed with unparalleled prosperity, shall step forward to supply them with the means to this end.
The nation and the brave veterans who imperil their lives to save it, demand a generous response.
All branches of trade have their committees at work, vieing with each other as to which shall contribute the most to this great work.
Let our trade, (hardly second in importance to any other,) be the first, if possible, in the amount of its contributions.
One or more members of the committee will take pleasure in calling upon you in a few days.
Contributions will be received in either money or merchandise.
If in money, it may be sent to either of the committee.
If in merchandise, each article should be plainly marked with the price and donor's name, as it will appear at the Fair, and sent to the receiving depot, No. 2 Great Jones-st.

COMMITTEE.

ELISHA BROOKS, JOSEPH S. LOWREY,
WM. SELIGMAN, ABRAHAM LENT,
JAS. WILDE, JR., A. J. POST,
T. S. YOUNG, I. V. BROKAW,
G. H. WITTHAUS, DAVID CLOSE,
CHARLES HORTON, MORTIMER BROWN,
AARON RAYMOND, SIMON BERNHEIMER,
DAVID L. EINSTEIN.
DANIEL DEVLIN, Chairman.
PLINY F. SMITH, Secretary.
GEO. P. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.
Contributions will be received and stored after the 22d inst., at the 22d Regiment Armory, in 14th-st., near 6th-av., and should be consigned to and marked "Metropolitan Fair." Mr. John M. Freeman, Agent, will receipt for the goods, and pay freight when goods are not sent by any of the Express Companies, who carry free of charge for this Association. Hours for receiving goods, from 10 o'clock, A. M., to 4 o'clock, P. M.
Contributors are requested to send with the goods a memorandum stating character and value of the same.
C. E. DETMOLD,
Chairman of Committee on Organization, &c., &c.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

$200! $150! $100! $50!
PREMIUMS.
TO EDITORS, LADIES AND OTHERS:
I will pay the above-named amounts for the best four articles on either my SOAP, SALERATUS or CONCENTRATED POTASH.
The articles must state the writer's experience in using the goods, and must be not less than ten lines, and be published in the editorial columns of any good family newspaper.
Any party wishing to compete for the above, and desiring further information, may address the undersigned. Each person writing and publishing a notice as above, will mail a marked copy of the paper containing the notice to me, and also write me by mail, giving full address.
The Premiums will be awarded on the 4th day of July, 1854.
B. T. BABBITT,
Nos. 64 to 74 Washington-st., New-York.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 22, 1863.
To B. T. BABBITT:
SIR: Observing your Premium advertisement in the *Scientific American*, I concluded to state, in a few words, what I knew of the merits of your soap, having used it enough to conscientiously say that it is all that it is represented to be.
I wish to ask you if it is necessary to write my name in full under the article, should I put it in one of the New-Haven papers.
If the article, which is on the next page is of no account, please say so, and that will end the matter; if it is acceptable, it will appear in the paper immediately.
J. D. W.

B right golden day that ever gave
. he world a man who cares to save
T etimes the toil of womankind.
B man with an ingenious mind
A estows a real gift to us;
B ecause experience proves it thus.
B n every way its claims to aid,
I here's none but true assertions made.
T hus to affirm the truth we're bold,
T ince using this we are not sold;
'
S aving our time and patience too—
S ur friends will find this statement true.
O single trial and you can
A
P erceive that BABBITT is the man.—J. D. W.

AMUSEMENTS.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE,
GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION
AND EGYPTIAN CARAVAN.
HYATT FROST .... MANAGER.
Nos. 539 and 541 BROADWAY,
Between Prince and Spring streets.
Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.
SIXTEENTH SUCCESSFUL WEEK
of this unparalleled exhibition, some of which are: Great War Elephant, Performing Elephant Tippoo Saib, Living Giraffe, Asiatic and African Lions and Lionesses, Bengal and Senegal Leopards, White Bears, Grizzly Bears, Cinnamon Bears, Poonah Bears, young Lions and Lionesses, Royal Bengal Tiger, Brazilian Tigers, Striped and Spotted Hyenas, Burmese Cow, Buffalo, S. A. Tapir, Zebra, English Fallow Deer, Ocelots and Wild Cats, Ichneumons, Ant-eaters, Japanese Swine, Elk, Llamas, Cashmere Goat, African Black and Gray Ostriches, S. A. Ostrich, White Peacocks, Pelican, Black Swan, White and Blue Cranes and Storks, American Eagle, Macaws, Gold and Silver Pheasant, Pomes, Crowned Cranes, Black and Gray Wolves, Possums, African Gazelles, American Deer, Gray, Green, Blue and Red Parrots, Australian birds without number, Badgers, Angolis, Asses, Monkeys and Baboons, etc., etc. A pair of enormous Boa Constrictors, just landed, besides an immense number of other animals not enumerated in this list.
THREE GRAND PERFORMANCES EVERY DAY, STRICTLY MORAL AND REFINED.

A CARD.
DERBY GALLERIES, No. 625 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 23, 1864.
To the Committee of the Metropolitan Fair, in Aid of the United States Sanitary Commission:
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Being desirous to assist in the good work you have in hand, we propose to give the entire net receipts of the new exhibition of paintings now open at the Derby Galleries, No. 625 Broadway, as a benefit to the Fair for the United States Sanitary Commission, for a period of two weeks, commencing Feb. 27.
Respectfully, &c.,
C. L. DERBY,
D. W. IVES,
E. SINTZENICH.

No. 2 GREAT JONES-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1864.
To Messrs. C. L. Derby, D. W. Ives, E. Sintzenich:
GENTLEMEN: The Executive Board of the Metropolitan Fair have received, with sincere pleasure, the kind offer you so generously make, of "giving the net proceeds of the new exhibition of paintings, to open at the Derby Galleries, No. 625 Broadway, on SATURDAY NEXT, for a period of two weeks, as a benefit to the Fair for the Sanitary Commission."
On their behalf, I tender to you their grateful thanks, and in the hope that this Exhibition may be in every way successful, I am, very respectfully,
J. K. FISH, President.
The collection of paintings now open to the public, for the above laudable object, embrace some very fine specimens of American, French and Dusseldorf Schools, by eminent artists. Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON,
Every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.
TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1864.
Second time of
ON DEMANDE UN GOUVERNEUR,
Comedie Vaudeville, in two acts, by MM. Decourcelle and Jaime fils.
MUSICAL INTERLUDE.
LA PETITE CHANTEUSE, (Adam,) by Mlle. Maillet.
LA TRIBULATION D'UN CHORISTE,
Comic Scene by Moineaux, rendered by M. Donatien.
LES DEUX AVEUGLES.
Bouffonery Musicale by Jacques Offenbach.
Doors open at 7¼, to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.
THURSDAY, March 3—BENEFIT of MONS. ROCHE.
30 ANS, OU LA VIE D'UN JOUEUR.
Play, in three parts, by Victor Ducange.
Box-office of the Theatre at No. 623 Broadway.

1776. YE ANCIENT MUSICK. 1864.
COOPER INSTITUTE.
WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, March 2 and 3, largest old folks' company in the Union.
First appearance in New-York of the original, celebrated Brother Jonathans' Old Folks. 30 ladies and gentlemen, in costumes of Ye Olden Time, including their grand orchestra. The pleasing vocalist, Mrs. ANNIE E. ROBINSON, will sing several of her favorite songs; Mr. FRANK LAMB and Mr. WM R. MOSEL, the sentimental and humorous vocalists, will also appear. Good old-fashioned music, sacred, patriotic, sentimental and humorous selections. Admission 25 cents, children 15 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents. Tickets for sale at the music-stores. Doors open at 7 o'clock; Concert to commence at 8 o'clock. For further particulars, see small bills.

GRAND BILLIARD OPENING.
FREEMAN'S New Billiard Saloon at the Mozart, No. 814 Broadway, will be opened on
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 29,
with Phelan and Collender's ne plus ultra tables.
The following celebrated professionals will participate:
Michael Phelan, Dudley Kavanagh, William Goldthwait, Melville Foster, Ned Cahill, and Messrs. Humphrey, Lake and others.

THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.—BIERSTADT'S PICTURE OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS is now on exhibition at the Crayon Art Gallery, No. 756 Broadway, corner 8th-st., DAY and EVENING, from 9 A. M to 10 P. M. Admittance 25 cents. Season tickets 50 cents.

NEW MUSIC.—"SHE WAS ALL THE WORLD to Me," and "When Old Friends were Here." The last two songs of the late Stephen C. Foster. Now ready. Price 25 cents each, mailed free. HORACE WATERS, Publisher, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE—ANNUAL LIST—VIIIth DISTRICT—NEW-YORK, No. 937 Broadway.
Pursuant to the provisions of "An Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government and pay interest on the Public Debt," approved July 1, 1862, and the several acts amending the same.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I have received from the Assessor of the Eighth Collection District of New-York the Annual Collection List required by law, and that the DUTIES, TAXES and LICENSES specified in said list have become DUE and PAYABLE, and that I shall attend daily, in person or by deputy, to receive payment of the same, at my office, No. 937 Broadway, in said District, excluding Sundays, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., from and after the date of this notice, until and including the TWELFTH DAY OF MARCH, 1864. All persons who shall neglect to pay to me the duties, taxes and licenses so as aforesaid assessed upon them, within the time herein specified, will be liable and will be required to pay ten per cent. additional upon the amount thereof.
GEO. P. PUTNAM,
Collector Eighth District, N. Y.
Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 25, 1864.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart for the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 8 City Hall. JOHN HARDY Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 12 City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the committee are invited to attend.
TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee on Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room No. 12 City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at 12 o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the committee are requested to attend.
TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee on Public Health.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.
GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee, are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock, P. M.
All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.
SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Twenty-sixth Regiment United States Colored Troops.

Get aboard the Riker's Island steamer at Castle Garden any morning at 8 o'clock, or afternoon at 2, and an hour's ride will reveal to you that modern improvement in war, an encampment of negro soldiers. Not a school of boisterous apes, as they will tell you who deny the negro human attributes; not a mass of servile blackness that meets you with bended knee and eyes downcast, but nearly two thousand intelligent athletes—living bronze statues of Hercules, who have had the fortitude to flee oppression or possess the courage to battle against it.

You are peculiarly struck by the preponderance of woolly heads on the island. Coming over from New-York is like going from daylight into a dark cellar. You meet bright, intelligent-looking men, some of them quite as white as yourself, and you are flattered with the belief that there at least you have struck a vein that is pure. You are mistaken. They are only "niggers," and, of course, commonplace fellows. Spades are trumps. Everything is colored—from the guard that halts you for passes to the orderly that ushers you into the presence of the Colonel-Commanding. You occasionally spy a pale face in this concatenation of darkness—an officer or recruit—but he seems lost, swallowed up, out of place as it were, like a piece of marble in a mahogany shop.

You are surprised to find how much you have been mistaken. You expected to behold a great unwieldy collection of Jim Crows and Robert Ridleys, grinning unmeaningly out of the Government blue, but your scarecrow proves to be a living, thinking man—your effigy gives palpable proof of being something human. You have read of negro soldiers, but the idea seemed so ridiculous you could scarcely frame a picture in your mind embodying the highly colored idea of a "nigger" in regimentals. You are forced to acknowledge that the clothes fit him quite as well and he bears his juvenescent military honors quite as creditably as white soldiers have done.

I confess to having experienced some such pleasureable disappointment, when I visited, for the first time, the Twenty-sixth United States Colored Troops. I found soldiers, where I had looked only for negroes, and among the officers, gentlemen as well as drill-masters. I found an organization of which the State may well be proud, and if the often-expressed enthusiasm of these soldiers, and the known bravery of their kind wherever tried, are a fair criterion, then the Empire State may expect much from this regiment of dusky warriors. The Twenty-sixth, like its elder brother, the Twentieth, has nearly reached the maximum strength, and will be ready for "the fray" in the Spring. These men hail from all parts of the State. They are as diverse in color and talent as in shape. Some shine luminously with a darkness which makes lamp-black look pale and sickly. Others have been so mollified by time and other causes, as to compare favorably with a stove-pipe. Then there are soft-skinned mulattoes, and still whiter than they—the latter sharp and imperious over their fellows, just in proportion to the degree of white blood in their veins. Many are barbers, fresh from the temples of Tricopherous; some have the bow and smirk of the dining-room, and you look unconsciously for the white apron and inevitable "Beefsteak and fish, Sir!" of the New-York waiters; some are gentlemen of leisure, who have stood behind a chair or a counter; others, "niggers" of "plebeian" blood, whose highest walks in life were street crossings and rice fields. They are all on hand here—barbers and waiters, fiddlers and preachers, doctors and dancers, dusky-hued and delicate, free and contraband—alike serving Uncle Sam to the best of their ability, and each day opening their impressible brains to the dawning light of Casey's Tactics.

To the question, do they learn equally with whites, I answer yes. If there be a difference in the aptness to acquire and retain the drill, it is in the negroes' favor. This, I think, can be easily accounted for, without detracting in the least from the good name of our white troops. There is the colored soldiers that desire to do well, to obey orders, to gain for their race what has always been denied it, a good name—which white troops do not possess. White volunteers are too prone to draw on their native American independence, to institute comparisons between themselves and officers. Negro soldiers respect and fear officers whom the Government has placed over them. They may rebel against the commands of men of their own color, but feel bound to yield implicitly to those of whites. Again, they possess that "born-in-the-wool" predilection for music which is really a part of the perfect soldier. Every joint in their bodies moves responsive to the martial fife, and they bring down the left foot (which isn't a foot to be sneezed at) at the beat of the drum as systematically as if it were greased and moved by a crank.

There is a final consideration which argues for the future of these colored soldiers. They are contented and happy—only too willing to do their duty, if put before them kindly. I believe that more can be done with them through kindness than by that promiscuous damming and knocking around which belongs particularly to Dixie. The African nature has been so trodden down that the unaccustomed sound of a pleasant word causes it to leap forth with an unwonted energy and devotion.

I have remarked that these men were contented. They are notably so, considering the disadvantages under which all soldiers labor in the earlier stages of their military existence—that embryo state which is more greenness than glory, more grumbling than gratification. Very many have been shamefully defrauded of their bounties by professional rascals at Dunkirk, Buffalo, Elmira and other cities, (who labor under the mistaken idea that everybody's optical organ is blind to their iniquities,) but even through that golden cloud of disappointment, these noble Ethiops smile happily, beholding through their tears, with prophetic vision, the Goddess of Liberty perched on a caisson, scales in hand, weighing a pale-faced speculator's soul against a negro soldier's, with balance to the latter's credit. The passion for music is "Sambo's" madness. He comes to the camps ragged, hungry, penniless and shirtless, mayhap, but Ben-Franklin-like, with his stock in trade under his arm—no more or less than the time-honored fiddle and bow. Let the world frown on him as it will, there is still consolation in catgut. Pass through any Company street of the Twenty-sixth at night, and you will catch the sound of fiddle and banjo—of bones and tambourine. Not the picking and scraping of a novice, but master strokes from old practitioners, which might, Othello-like, charm the ear of any Desdemona in the land. You may crowd these men into canvas, like so many potatoes in a bag, but you can never get them so close that instinct will not rise superior to circumstances, and find elbow room somewhere for the picking of a banjo.

This being unquestionably an age of progress, it is expected that opinions will change; that revolutions of ideas will keep pace with more material changes. The antipathy for color has changed, with other things. Nowhere is this metempsychosis more apparent than in the old army of the Union. I speak for myself, and know that I am expressing the opinion of the great mass of veteran soldiers. For a long time we poulticed our pride with the belief that negroes would not fight. We had been accustomed to see these black, brawny fellows pelted in the army with Southern mud, and offering no resistance; we had seen them on horseback while we were weary with marching; had seen them dining sumptuously while we were on half rations, and had most heartily cursed them—not stopping to think that we, under like circumstances, would have done the same. There have been battles since then, in which regiments of drilled and disciplined negroes have been permitted to assert their manhood. The records of Port Hudson and Milliken's Bend have proven that they can fight; their manly bearing as soldiers on all occasions has developed something more than the ability to black mens' boots or decorate a chair-back. How many proclaimed, when the matter of arming the negroes was proposed, that they would not fight beside them! They were no doubt sincere at the time, but just such men are to-day leading companies and battalions of black soldiers on to the battle-fields! They have experienced a wholesome reform of sentiment. The number who disapproved the project in its infancy is now only exceeded by the hosts who are rushing to Washington,

"Like the wolf on the fold,"

for commissions in negro regiments. It has been decided to be quite as respectable to hold a position in the regular army—of which these troops form a part—as in volunteer white regiments, and decidedly as creditable. A fool with influence may get a commission in a regiment of white volunteers, but it requires even something more than an intelligent man to pass the fiery ordeal of the Examining Board at Washington. Casey's mill grinds out officers—not wooden men. It takes material from battle-fields and from the ranks, scatters the chaff and retains that which is good. It holds in a great measure, and properly, to the principle that men are not fitted to command where bullets fly and "steel meets steel" who have not smelt gunpowder.

The officers of the Twenty-sixth mostly do credit to the wisdom which selected them for their positions. Nearly all have seen service, and some bear that best of military diplomas—the honorable scar of battle. The Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel have each served gallantly in times past, and will undoubtedly win new laurels in the future. The former (Col. Silliman) is an accomplished soldier, and withal a modest and capable gentleman. Lieut.-Col. Guernsey was for a long time Captain in the Eighty-ninth New-York, a regiment which has made itself historic by the famous crossing in small boats at Fredericksburgh Dec. 11, 1862, under the fire of the enemy's sharpshooters. Much of the labor of organizing and disciplining this regiment has fallen upon the subaltern officers of [illegible], Lieut. Matteson, Acting Adjutant, and Qartermaster Alvord have each labored efficiently in their respective departments, and by their energy and ability added much to the substantiality of the regiment. Notwithstanding the limited number of officers reported for duty, and the short time which the Twenty-sixth has been in process of organization, it will this day compare favorably in appearance and drill with many others in the State. Thanks are due the Union League Committee, of which Col. Bliss is Chairman, for their kindness in supplying various little camp comforts for the soldiers, (stoves, pails, brooms, tobacco, stationery, &c.,) which otherwise might not have been furnished them.

The health of the regiment for the season is remarkably good. Surgeon Cushing, of the Twentieth, has also until a short time past, ministered to the afflictions of the Twenty-sixth. The superintendence of the physical condition of two thousand men is no sinecure, but Dr. Cushing seems to have brought to his profession an experience and skill quite equal to the task, however arduous.

I append a list of officers who have reported for duty:

Col. W. Silliman; Lt.-Col. Wm. B. Guernsey; Surgeon James Uglow; Asst.-Surg. J. L. Whittaker; Quartermaster A. W. Alvord; Act.-Adj. Chas. H. Matteson.

Company A.—Capt. Cyrus G. Dyer; First Lieut. Wm. Davenport; Second Lieut. Ellery L. Miller.

Company B.—Capt. W. W. Tracy; First Lieut. Sylvester Loper; Second Lieut. C. H. Matteson.

Company C.—Capt. Dye; First Lieut. Robbins; Second Lieut. F. P. Van Sanford.

Company D.—Capt. Saulsbury; First Lieut. J. E. Sprague; Second Lieut. J. H. Watrous.

Company E.—Capt. Ewell; First Lieut. McDonald; Second Lieut. Buell A. Man.

Company F.—First Lieut. Johnson; Second Lieut. Eugene L. Barnes.

Company G.—First Lieut. Sergeant; Second Lieut. Andrew H. Hart.

Company H.—First Lieut. F. K. Orvis; Second Lieut. J. E. Spry.

Company I.—Second Lieut. John H. Swertfager.

Truly yours, J. E. L.

Twentieth Regiment Colored Troops.

The Twentieth Regiment United States Colored Troops is expected to leave for the Department of the South, on Saturday, March 5. In order that the families and friends of the men in the regiment may have an opportunity to visit them, arrangements have been made by which an extra number of passes to Riker's Island will be issued for Wednesday and Thursday of next week. These passes will be obtained at the headquarters of the regiment, No. 350 Fourth-street. They will be issued only to the families and relatives of the men. Application must be made in Fourth-street, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, from 12 to 5 P. M. These passes will not procure transportation by the Government boat, but arrangements are being made to procure a special boat at a low rate of fare. No visitor can remain on Riker's Island over night, nor will any person receive a pass for both days. As the friends of the Twenty-sixth and Thirty-first Regiments will have another opportunity to visit them, no passes will be given to visit those regiments next week.

Produce Exchange Subscription for the Second Army Corps.

The Committee, appointed by the Commercial Association of the Produce Exchange, for the purpose of soliciting subscriptions to aid in filling up the Thirteen New-York Regiments, of the Second Army Corps, under the command of Maj.-Gen. W. S. Hancock, acknowledge the following amounts as having been received for the benefit of the "Hancock Recruiting Fund:"

Cragin & Co.	$300	Edward Cromwell	$50
Purdue & Ward	300	Woodruff & Robinson	50
C. Seguine	100	Partridge, Wells & Co.	50
J. H. Holcomb	100	W. D. Mangum	50
McIlvaine & Bros.	100	J. H. Herrick	50
Knapp & Co.	100	J. F. Whitney	50
Brush & Co.	100	C. W. Remington	50
Patterson & Co.	100	H. E. Nesmith	50
R. P. Getty & Son	100	B. E. Clark & Co.	50
C. Parker	100	Philips, Steele & Co.	50
Sawyer, Wallace & Co.	100	Darling, Albertson & Rose	50
Woodruff & Co.	100	William Paxson	50
Herman Stutzer	100	Shaw, Fancher & Co.	50
Hecker & Bro	100	A. E. Masters	50
Jesse Hoyt & Co.	100	Sage & Co	50
Smith & Jewell	100	J. W. Thorne	50
J. M. Fiske & Co.	100	A. Baxter	50
David Dows & Co.	100	E. Treadwell	50
Schenck, Rutherford & Co	100	Wm. McMunn	25
		Jed Frye	25
Dehon, Clark & Bridges	100	J. S. Sutphen	25
Tompkins & Co.	100	S. Knapp	25
E. W. Coleman	100	J. F. Cook	25
Henry W. Smith	100	W. & A. Stevens	25
Daniel Cromwell	100	A. S. Rowe	25
Lewis Roberts	100	Holt & Co	25
John Mason	25	T. Woodward & Co.	25
L. M. Hoffman	25	P. J. Nevius & Sons	25
Addon Smith	25	E. L. Bolles	25
J. Lathrop & Co.	25	Cash	25
S. W. Lewis & Co.	25	W. G. Ray	25
John J. Marvin	25	Hicks & Hathaway	25
R. J. Randolph	25	John B. Wright	10
C. T. Goodwin	25	T. E. F. Randolph	10
Total			$4,370

New-York, Feb. 27, 1864.

The above amount, $4,370, has been paid over to Theodore Roosevelt, Treasurer of General Committee.

JOSIAH M. FISKE,
EDWARD CROMWELL,
GEORGE D. CRAGIN,
ALFRED M. HOYT,
HENRY W. SMITH, } Committee.

St. Patrick's Day.

The Irish Societies will this year, as usual, celebrate the anniversary of their patron Saint by a grand parade. A meeting for the purpose of completing arrangements was held on Friday evening at Hibernian Hall, No. 42 Prince-street. The attendance was very large, and at 8 o'clock, when the meeting was called to order by the President, James Sandford, Esq., the Hall was crowded to its utmost extent. The Secretary's report was not quite ready, but will be presented at the next meeting, and will be very full and complete. The Treasurer's report contained a full and complete account of the expense of last year's celebration. It was received and adopted.

The Committee on Line of March offered the following:

Form on East Broadway, right resting on Grand-street; proceed thence down East Broadway and Chatham-street to east gate of Park, through the Park to Broadway; up Broadway to Fourteenth-street, to Seventh-avenue; to Twenty-third-street; along Twenty-third-street to First-avenue; down First-avenue to Eighth-street; through Eighth-street to Cooper Institute, and dismiss.

Many opposed this line of march on the ground that they should march where their countrymen lived, and not among "Republicans" and "Know Nothings." The Chairman, however, settled the matter by stating that it had been said since the late riots, that they dared not walk in this portion of the City. He thought they could not be frightened nor scared from walking where they pleased, and urged the adoption of the line of march as submitted. It was accordingly adopted.

The meeting then adjourned.

A Department of Mining.

At the ovation given by the Colorado people in this City to Chief Justice Hall, on Saturday evening, there was much said about a Department or Bureau of Mining. It was there stated by Judge Hall, and repeated by others, that whilst agriculturists and inventors had departments of Government erected for them, in which information was collected, printed and disseminated, our Government had done nothing whatever for the miners of the precious metals. It was represented by the gentlemen at the St. Nicholas Hotel that the gold-bearing ores of Colorado are the richest in ore of any yet discovered on this planet, but that the gold is so intricately blended with iron, copper, zinc, silver, nickel, lead, sulphur, antimony and alluminum, as to overtax hitherto the highest skill of American chemists to separate it from them by ordinary processes. It was asserted that analyses of small quantities of ores by Prof. Kent, at the Assay Office in this City, indicated that they actually contained $2,000 of gold to the cord of ore; but that by the usual processes of separation by quicksilver, only one-fourth of that amount upon the average could be extracted and saved.

The great question with them and the country is, How can the other three-fourths of the gold be saved.

Believing that the Government is scarcely less than themselves interested in the solution of this problem, they have started the project of having a Mining Department of the Government at Washington erected, whose office it shall be to collect from all parts of the world, and to print and disseminate information upon this particular subject. And they say, with some plausibility, that if the Federal Government will teach them how to separate the gold of Colorado from the metals with which it is mixed, they will produce enough of it in a very few years to liquidate the public debt.

It appears to us that the subject deserves grave consideration at the hands of Congress. There appear to be reasons of State involved in this matter. If the precious metals can be increased by or through the operations of such a department, we do not perceive why it ought not to be established.

Indictment of Andrews for Treason, &c.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Yesterday, the Grand Jury presented twenty-eight indictments, among which were four against the notorious John A. Andrews, the ringleader of the July riots. They were as follows, the first one being for a capital offence—treason:

United States vs. John A. Andrews; charging him with treason. Act of 1790.

United States vs. John A. Andrews; for conspiracy to levy war against the United States. Act of July, 1861.

United States vs. John A. Andrews; for resisting, and counseling, and aiding resistance to a draft. Act of March, 1863.

United States vs. John A. Andrews; for setting on foot and engaging in a rebellion and insurrection against the United States.

Andrews will probably be brought from Fort Lafayette to-morrow morning and arraigned.

Evening Exchange.

$20,000 Amer. Gold	s3.159¾	300 T. H. & Alt. Pr.	90
10,000 do	b3.159⅝	600 do	90½
20,000 do	159	400 do	91
50,000 do	159½	500 Galena	117¾
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	s3.135¾	100 do	b3.117¾
200 do	116⅜	100 do	s3.117¼
300 do	116½	400 Clev. & Tol. R.	148
1000 do	s3.116⅛	100 do	147⅞
300 do	116¼	100 Rock Island R.	120
200 do	116⅛	100 do	b10.120½
3500 do	116	100 Fort Wayne	99¾
600 do	s3 116	200 do	99¾
100 do	115⅞	100 Northwestern	54⅜
500 do	s3 115¾	600 Tol. & Wab.	65
300 Harlem R.	134⅜	400 do	b3 65
100 do	b10.134½	800 do	65¾
200 do	131½	100 do	65⅜
100 do	132	200 Cumb. Coal	69
200 do	133	200 Quick. Min. Co.	55
3800 do	131	700 do	55⅜
100 do	b10.131¼	100 do	55⅝
200 do	b3.131	50 do	56½
100 Mich. So. R.	98⅜	300 Canton Co.	48⅜
100 Mil. & Pr. du Ch.	66½	100 do	49
100 T. H. & Alt. R.	73	100 do	49½

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A Shrewd Rogue.—A young man, 17 years of age, named Claude Hamilton *alias* Henry Davis, was arraigned yesterday afternoon before Justice Dowling, at the Tombs' Police Court, on the charge of grand larceny. Davis is a native of Bath, England. He has been residing in Quebec, Canada, for some time past, and about a week since came to this City, and immediately engaged himself to Mrs. Mary McLeish, of No. 110 Grand-street, as waiter. On Friday Mrs. McLeish gave Davis a wallet containing $500, with instructions to convey the same to Mr. McLeish in another part of the building. Instead of doing as required, Davis ran away with the money. The Detective Police and other officers were at once notified, but the thief could not be found until yesterday afternoon, when Officer Standish, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, caught him at the British Steamship office, as he was in the act of purchasing tickets for Liverpool. On searching his person all the stolen money was found except what he had expended in purchasing a suit of clothes. When taken before Justice Dowling and confronted by Mr. and Mrs. McLeish, he denied having ever been in their employ. Mrs. McLeish was confident he was the right man, and yet she said there was something about his appearance very different from what it was previously. His hair, she said, was sandy when he was in her employ—now it was black. The man was on the point of being discharged for lack of identification, when Justice Dowling, determined to probe the subject to the bottom, suddenly caught hold of the prisoner's hair. Then the mystery was explained, The accused, for the purpose of disguising himself, had put large quantities of lampblack-grease and other compounds on his hair. He was fully committed for trial.

Ward School No. 35, and the Sanitary Fair.—A grand exhibition of School No. 35, in aid of the Fair of the Sanitary Commission, took place on Tuesday evening at the Cooper Institute. The hall was densely packed, and hundreds were compelled to go away, being unable to obtain admission. The receipts will amount to $1,000 and the net proceeds to $800. The boys of this school deserve great credit for the zeal and industry with which they worked. They sold their tickets, and made the necessary preparation within one week, without infringing upon their school duties. Masters Fowler, Guild, York, Angel, and Whittemore, the Executive Committee, are worthy of especial commendation for the business tact and energy evinced in the disposal of the tickets. The exercises were presided over by John M. Knox, Esq., Chairman of the Board of School Officers, and were commenced with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Burchard. The singing and declamation were of a very superior kind, and three scenes from Henry IV, were performed with a great deal of dramatic power, Master York, as Falstaff, evincing an excellent conception of the witty but villanous Knight of Eastcheap; Prince Hal, by Master Guild, was well sustained; and Poins, by Master Coleman, was sprightly and creditable. A declamation, the "Lay of the Madman," was spoken with superior ability. But the best part of the whole performance was the farce of "Box and Cox," Master Fowler, as Box, Master Isaacs, as Cox, and Master McGuckin, as Mrs. Bouncer. These young gentlemen kept the house in a roar of laughter. In fact, where all was so good, it is almost invidious to make distinctions. The boys' exercises were followed by an exhibition of the Hydro-Oxygen Microscope, by Prof. A. A. Starr.

A Testimonial of Friendship.—Lieut.-Col. Harvey S. Chatfield, of the Seventy-eighth New-York Volunteers, was the recipient of a very handsome field sword, presented to him by a few friends, at R. S. Hicks', Broadway and Thirteenth-street, on Wednesday afternoon. Col. Chatfield has been in the City for some time past, for the purpose of filling up the broken ranks of his brave men, but leaves immediately for the seat of war; and thus his friends had selected this occasion as a fitting time for showing their esteem for him as a soldier and a friend. It was presented on behalf of his friends by Dr. T. E. Burdsill in a few appropriate remarks. The Colonel responded in a masterly and patriotic manner, warmly thanking his friends for the gift, which he should ever look upon with pride. Col. Chatfield formerly belonged to Company 7, Seventh National Guards, but, like many of his comrades, cast aside his daily avocation and entered the service of his country to maintain its honor and its laws. Among the persons present were noticed Messrs. W. H. Gibson, Chas. Winans, R. S. Hicks, R. P. Gibson and others.

Another Recruit Swindled.—Two persons named Ullfelder and Meyer were yesterday brought before Marshal Murray, charged with swindling a recruit named John Richler of $150 of his bounty money. It appears Richler was anxious to go to Iowa, but had not money enough to pay his passage. While at No. 6 Centre-street, Ullfelder and Meyer heard him make this remark. They immediately got in conversation with him, pretended to take a great interest in him, and said that if he would keep the matter a secret and wear soldiers clothes until he got to Iowa, they would get him a ticket. This he agreed to do. They accordingly took him over to Brooklyn and enlisted him. Richler still being under the impression that he was going to Iowa, and he remained so until he reached Riker's Island, when he learned his mistake and made the complaint. The Marshal forced Ullfelder and Meyer to disgorge, after which he discharged them.

Sale of the Estate of Peter McLoughlin, Esq., Deceased.—A very valuable estate is about being disposed of to-morrow, at 12 o'clock, by Messrs. Ludlow & Co., auctioneers. It consists of several houses and lots situated in Chatham-square, Pearl, Madison, Worth and Monroe streets. There is expected to be much competition in this sale, as the houses are located in quarters where business men "most do congregate." This estate was owned by Peter McLoughlin, Esq., formerly Governor of the Almshouse, and who died some ten years since. He was well known throughout the City and vicinity as a gentleman of wealth and influence. In consequence of the death of his two children, the sale of the estate takes place in accordance with the terms of his will. Messrs. Thomas Muldoon and John McLoughlin, nephews of deceased, have supervision of the sale as executors and trustees.

Improvements Along the Docks.—The annual improvements along the docks have usually been made in the month of April, but so necessary are repairs this year that there are already indications of an extensive overhauling of piers. The condition of the docks, especially on the East River side of the City, could not well be worse. Many of the spiles have been carried away by the flow of drift ice, which has been greater than usual this Winter. In some instances the flooring of the piers is entirely gone, and it is only with considerable danger foot-passengers can reach vessels lying along the docks. Before river navigation is fairly open in the Spring all necessary repairs will probably be done.

Museum Benefit to the Sanitary Commission.—Mr. Barnum has set apart the evening of April 9, for a benefit to the United States Sanitary Commission. He will produce extraordinary novelties on the occasion; and the entire receipts, without any deduction for expenses, will be devoted to this noble charity. He has presented one thousand of the tickets for that evening to the Brooklyn Sanitary Fair. The other tickets will be sold at the Metropolitan Fair, which opens in this City 28th March; also at the door of the Museum before and on the evening of the benefit; and the entire proceeds of the sales at the two latter places, will go to the Metropolitan Sanitary Fair.

Fire in Third-Avenue.—At about 8 o'clock last evening, a fire broke out in the back basement of the building No. 583 Third-avenue, owned by Mr. Robert Geary. Before the fire was extinguished the building was damaged to the amount of $1,000; insured in Park Insurance Company for $1,500. The lower portion of the premises was occupied by Mrs. Parker as a millinery store; loss about $500; insured for $500 in the Continental Insurance Company. The fire extended to the store No. 583½, adjoining, occupied as a confectionary store by Mr. Carr. Loss about $2,600; insured for $1,300, in the Firemen's Insurance Company. The origin of the fire is unknown.

The Tract Mission.—On Tuesday evening the City Tract Missionary Society held a meeting in the Chelsea Presbyterian Church, Twenty-second-street, near Ninth-avenue. A. R. Wetmore, Esq., in the Chair. Remarks were made by a number of the laborers among the immigrants, the resident population and the City hospitals, showing a great variety of good accomplished in relieving body and mind, changing character and reconstructing home. The pastor, Rev. Dr. Smith, expressed his satisfaction at the statements made, and warmly indorsed the enterprise, as exhibiting the very spirit of the gospel, in going out after the wretched and the lost. The statistics showed a large amount of work done.

Brutal Assault on a Policeman.—About thirty young men, whom the police think were disaffected dry-goods clerks, on Friday evening, went in a body to the store of Mr. J. F. Davis, corner of Sixth-avenue and Seventeenth-street, and without any notice whatever, made an attack on the store, broke the glass in the windows of the store, and entirely destroyed a valuable show-case. Officer McBride, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, who witnessed this outrage, made an effort to arrest the leaders of the mob, when one of them struck him on the head with a slung-shot, inflicting injuries of a serious nature. The men all escaped, and the officer was conveyed to his residence.

A Post-Office Clerk Shot by a Soldier in Chatham-street.—Between two and three o'clock yesterday morning, Mr. Jacob M. Tillotson, a clerk in the General Post-office of this City, while passing down Chatham-street, was shot in the leg with a pistol in the hands of a soldier named James O'Connor. The latter was arrested immediately by Officer Leary, of the Fourth Precinct, and yesterday he was taken before Justice Dowling, at the Tombs' Police Court, and committed to answer. Tillotson was taken to the New-York Hospital, where he now lies in a critical condition. The soldier alleges that the shooting was accidental.

A Dishonest Servant Girl.—Officer Carman, of the Fifth Precinct, on Friday evening, found Ann Mitchell in a refreshment saloon in West Broadway, having in her possession a plaid skirt, a blue silk skirt, and a velvet cloak, valued in all at about $250. She was arrested on suspicion of having stolen the goods. Upon examination, it appeared that the articles of dress mentioned, had been stolen from Ada Parker, No. 93 Greene-street, where Ann had been engaged as a domestic. The prisoner was taken before Justice Dowling, and committed to the Toombs for trial.

Fire at St. Vincent's Hospisal.—At about one o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire occurred in a two-story frame building, close by the Mount St. Vincent's Hospital, used for invalid soldiers, at One Hundred and Third-street and Fifth-avenue, within the precincts of the Central Park. The building, which was used as an office and guard-house, and had a stable attached, was entirely destroyed. Loss about $100; no insurance. By the most praiseworthy exertions of the firemen the flames were prevented from spreading to the Hospital and a number of tents which were pitched close by.

New-York Juvenile Asylum.—The report for the year 1863, of this excellent Institution, gives gratifying evidence of the good work it has been and is accomplishing. This is seen in the crowning result the ever-increasing number of prosperous and well-conditioned men and women who have passed through its discipline. During the year 1863, there was an average of 559 children constantly under instruction; while more than sixteen hundred have shared, to some extent, in the advantages of the Institution. The whole number received since the organization has been 9 467.

The Liquor Dealers and the United States License.—On Saturday a large number of cases were before the United States Circuit Court, Judge Shipman, of liquor dealers who had refused to pay the United States license. As to those who had discovered the errors of their ways and therewith discovered the Collector and paid up, suits were abandoned. A number, obstinate, were held, and several who had assaulted the Assessor, but subsequently paid the license fee, were sentenced to one or two days' imprisonment.

A Woman Dangerously Wounded.—At about 9½ o'clock last night Teresa Crow, a young woman, employed as a domestic in the family of Thos. Lord, No. 35 West Seventeenth-street, was shot in the right breast and dangerously wounded, in the liquor store of Dennis Bannon, No. 110 West Nineteenth-street, by his son, Edward Bannon, who is known as a notoriously bad character. No cause is given. Teresa was taken to the hospital, and Bannon fled and managed to escape.

A Repentant Bounty Broker.—John Connell, who was on Friday sent to Fort Lafayette for defrauding three recruits of the Fifty-first Regiment, New-York Volunteers out of $450 of their bounty money, and who then said he would remain in the Fort six years rather than return a cent of it, yesterday, after a short stay of twenty-four hours, changed his mind and through his friends, procured the money, paid it over to Maj. Joline, at Gen. Dix's Headquarters, and was released.

Shooting Affray Between Boys.—At about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a quarrel arose between John McCarroll, 10 years of age, and George Staples, aged about 8, at No. 201 West Twenty-first-street, when Staples obtained a pistol and discharged its contents at McCarroll, four of the buckshot which the pistol contained entering his right arm, inflicting quite serious injuries. Staples was arrested and locked up.

Shaving and Hair-dressing.—At a recent meeting of the leading hair-dressers of this City, to take in consideration the propriety of raising their prices, it was decided that after the 1st of March the price of shaving should be 15 cents, hair-cutting and shampooing 35 cents each. Several gentlemen proposed sending a petition to the Legislature to prohibit saloons from keeping open on Sundays. Action in the matter was, however, deferred.

Lecture by Henry Giles, Esq.—A lecture will be delivered by Henry Giles, Esq., of Quincy, Mass., at the Cooper Institute, on the evening of Tuesday, March 15. It is announced that the subject will be: "Life in the Middle Ages," which Mr. Giles will undoubtedly depict with rare fidelity and eloquence. The lecture is one of a series delivered before the Lowell Institute, Boston, some time since, with great success.

Fatal Accident.—At about 11 o'clock, yesterday morning, a boy named Charles Harper, aged eleven years, who resided in Second-street, while flying a kite from the roof of the five-story tenement-house, No. 99 Sixth-street, fell to the sidewalk and was almost instantly killed. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest.

Safety of the Dreadnaught.—For over three months great anxiety has been felt for the safety of this fine ship. She left Liverpool Nov. 17, with over two hundred passengers; lost her Commander, Capt. Lyttle, met severe gales, was badly damaged, and Dec. 24, put into Fayal for repairs; laid there until Jan. 30, when she sailed for New-York, reaching here Friday night.

The Congressional Committee and the Custom-House.—The Congressional Committee appointed to investigate the alleged frauds in the Custom-house have not yet commenced their examination. They arrived on Friday, but as yet have not decided where to hold their sessions. Messrs. Hulburd, Rollins and Le Blond compose the committee, and will doubtless get to work to-morrow.

Mail for the South Atlantic Blockading Fleet.—Persons having friends on board the vessels composing the South Atlantic blockading fleet can communicate with them by sending their letters to the United States Steamer *Union*, now lying at the Navy-yard. The *Union* sails in a few days for New-Orleans, and will take the mails for the above squadron.

Union Lamp for burning Kerosene.—This lamp burns without smoke, chimney or odor. It is cheaper than candles or burning-fluid, and will not explode. It is extensively used in hotels, boarding-houses, sick-rooms and nurseries. The advertisement explains it more fully.

Navigation on the North River.—It is thought by those most competent to judge of such matters that navigation on the North River will be open sooner this season than for several years past. There are indications of an early breaking up of the ice between this City and Albany.

The Park Recruiting Office.—Recruiting for the past week has been very brisk. Five hundred and fifty new recruits have been received, and nine hundred and twenty-three veterans have re-enlisted. Making in all one thousand four hundred and seventy-three men.

Removal of the Provost-Marshal-General's Office.—Brig.-Gen. Hays will on Monday next remove his office from No. 106 Leonard-street to Nos. 23 and 25 St. Mark's-place, where he can be seen on business matters from 11 A. M. till 3 P. M.

The Golden City.—The steamship *Golden City* sailed from Panama on the 15th for San Francisco.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Alleged Poisoning Case.—A charge was some time since made against David Mungar, alleging that he had caused the death of a young girl named Amaryllis L. D. Searles, by poison. The accused was arrested, and an investigation was made by Coroner Norris, but there was no evidence whatever to show that he was guilty of such an offence. The Jury, however, brought in the following verdict: "We find that the direct cause of the death of Amaryllis L. D. Searles was pulmonary consumption; but we find that her death was hastened by the ill-usage of David Mungar, and we recommend that he be held to await the action of the Grand Jury." In accordance with this recommendation, the accused was held to answer. He is 44 years of age, and a painter by occupation.

Kings County Court of Sessions.—In this court, on Friday, Thomas Mullen, heretofore convicted of highway robbery, was sentenced to the State Prison for four years and six months. The case of Ray, the colored physician, tried about a year since, on the charge of causing the death of a woman named Mary Burns, by producing an abortion, was brought up on Friday, but was postponed until the May term. Ray had been convicted of misdemeanor against the evidence; in fact, there was no evidence whatever to implicate him, and Judge Garrison refused to pass sentence. The matter was carried to the Supreme Court, and a new trial was ordered.

The Fair.—The Academy of Music was crowded last night, the same as it has been since the opening of the Fair, and the receipts from tickets and sales of goods were equally as great as any day previous. The interest does not diminish, but, instead, appears to be on the increase.

Runaway Accident.—On Friday afternoon a pair of horses, attached to a carriage driven by John O'Neil, run away in Pacific-street, and coming in contact with a lamp-post, the driver was precipitated on the pavement and severely injured. He was taken to the Long Island College Hospital.

Alleged Robbery by a Servant.—Bridget Jones, a domestic in the family of Mrs. Crook, No. 72 Atlantic-street, was brought before Justice Bozrum, on Friday, on the charge of stealing property worth $50. Nothing was found in her possession. She was held to answer, however.

Williamsburgh.

Supposed Forging of Checks.—On Saturday morning, Officers Chichester and Murphy, of the Forty-fifth Precinct Police, arrested in New-York Messrs. Geo. B. Stoddard and Charles Manning, on the complaint of Henry Wiard, of this City, and of the firm of Stewart & Wiard, gun manufacturers at Trenton, N. J., charged with attempting to pass a counterfeit $100 check on the Farmers' and Citizens' Bank, corner of First and South Seventh-street, Williamsburgh. The firm name, it is claimed, has been illegally used on other checks, which have been paid to the amount of $1,000 in all. The person on whose complaint the arrests have been made is named Mr. Norman Wierd. He does not pretend to know whether the checks are counterfeit or not. It was given to Manning by Stoddard, who resides in Twenty-first-street. He pretends to have taken it from one Richard Quidore, a policy dealer, and he claims to have received it from Stewart himself. Wiard is the inventor of a new steel rifled gun. Alderman Taylor, of the Fifteenth Ward, acted as Justice in the case, and the ultimate object of the litigation appears to be to break up the policy shop.

Death of a Veteran Clergyman.—Rev. Dr. McLane, of the First Presbyterian Church, Williamsburgh, died on Friday night last, aged 63 years. He will be buried on Monday from the church, where he zealously labored, corner of South Fourth and Sixth streets.

Robbery.—The junk-shop of Henry Lyman, corner of Graham-avenue and Cook-street, Williamsburgh, was robbed, on Friday night, of rags, valued at $40.

LAW REPORTS.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge Shipman.

THE RIOTER ANDREWS INDICTED.

The Grand Jury, this morning, brought in bills in the following cases:

The United States vs. John U. Andrews.—Four indictments were found against this individual for his connection with the riots in July last.

The offences charged are treason, conspiracy to levy war against the United States, inciting, setting on foot, and engaging in a rebellion and insurrection against the United States, and resisting, and counseling and aiding resistance to the draft.

THE LIQUOR-DEALER CASES.

The District-Attorney entered *nolle prosequies* in nine cases against different persons indicted for carrying on the liquor trade without a license, the parties having all taken out licenses, and paid all license fees and penalties from the time when the law went into operation.

John May, indicted for the same offence, pleaded guilty, and, having also paid all license fees and penalties, was sentenced to be imprisoned for two days.

Andrew Mulligan and Joseph Silva, under similar circumstances, were sentenced to be imprisoned for one day each.

Three other men charged with the same offence, pleaded not guilty, were ordered to find bail, and another pleaded guilty, and his case was laid over.

COUNTERFEITING.

William Kahoe indicted for passing counterfeit postage currency, was arraigned and pleaded not guilty.

Some recognizances were forfeited, and the court adjourned for the term.

The Relation of Innkeeper and Guest—Liability of Keepers of Hotels on the European Plan.

SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT.

Before Justice Barrett.

Leon Barnard vs. *Richard French.*—The defendant in this case is the proprietor of French's Hotel, and this action is brought against him to recover for an alleged loss of certain articles of the plaintiff's clothing while stopping at the hotel. The plaintiff alleged that he went to the hotel in August last, and remained until the first of the present year, and that while there some of his clothing was taken from his room.

The ground of the defence was that as the hotel did not set a *table de hote*, and as the plaintiff was a mere lodger in the house, and a resident, the relation of "innkeeper and guest" did not exist between them, and the hotel was not an "inn" within the meaning of the law; and that the liability of an innkeeper for the baggage of his guest would not apply to the proprietor of such an establishment.

On the part of the plaintiff it was shown that the key of the room was left at the office of the hotel, in accordance with the rules of the hotel, and that meals were furnished by the proprietors in the same building.

The court rendered judgment for the plaintiff for the value of the goods, $67, and costs.

Samuel Brown for the plaintiff; Sanford & Billings for defendant.

Actions for False Imprisonment Against a Police Captain—He is Held to Bail.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Cardozo.

Barry vs. *Hedden, and Madden* vs. *Hedden.*—These are actions for false imprisonment against the defendant, who is Captain of the Sixteenth Precinct. The complaints are that the defendant caused the plaintiffs to be arrested and confined in his station-house on a charge of aiding and abetting desertions. That they were ill-treated and not allowed to see counsel while in confinement, and that they were spirited about by the defendant with the view of preventing aid from reaching them. It is alleged that upon being taken before the Marshal they were discharged, and the defendant was told that there was no cause for their arrest or detention, and that he should be more careful in making such arrests.

The damages were laid at $10,000 each, and the defendant was arrested and held to bail in the sum of $3,000.

Horatio F. Averill for plaintiffs; Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel for defendant.

The Case of Alleged Life Insurance Fraud—The Policy Held to be Vitiated.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Moncrief.

Routfle vs. *The Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company.*—This case was reported in the Times of the 26th. The suit was brought on a life policy for $10,000.

The complaint was now dismissed, it appearing that at the time of the issuing the policy the fact that the applicant had been refused in other companies had been suppressed.

Verdict in the Tuomey Assault and Battery Case.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

Morris Grobfelden vs. *Matthew T. Tuomey.*—This is the case of assault and battery reported in the Times of the 26th inst., in which the brother of Ex-Alderman Tuomey was defendant.

The trial now resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff for $500.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice McCunn.

Patrick O. H. McCastan vs. *Elbridge Van Sickles.*—Attachment granted and defendant ordered to be confined in County Jail until the order is complied with, and until he pay the sum of $100 costs, incurred by his refusal to account as ordered.

The Bark Stadacoma Waterlogged.

Digby, N. S., Friday, Feb. 26.
Via Sackville, Saturday Feb. 27.

The brig *George F.* has arrived here. She makes the following report:

"On the 20th instant fell in with the ship *Jacob A. Stamler*, in latitude 39°, longitude 67°, with 150 passengers from Havre for New-York, in a state of starvation. Supplied them with what provisions we could spare. Took off the second officer and 11 of the crew."

The bark *Stadacoma*, from St. John for Poole, England, was abandoned on the 16th of January, waterlogged.

The *Jacob A. Stamler* has reached New-York and made a similar report.

(Advertisement.)

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Evening Star, from Havana and New-Orleans.—Mr. McHugh, J. J. Cross, J. M. Davison, H. W. Cowles, A. P. Harrison, Wm. Preston, M. Olephant, A. Columbet, wife and child; M. Sarenez, T. Rosso, H. Law, Col. McKay, C. A. Andrews, A. Joseph and son, Capt. Brainard, W. O. Giles and wife, C. H. Gosch, J. Manlaria, L. Jaffary, Dr. Jewett, P. B. Olmay, S. A. Bent, S. Kahn, E. Lazard and lady, J. Beer, Capt. Gallup, Col. Selden, Mr. Selden, Jas. Thompson, R. T. Semmes, J. Ladue, C. Legler, F. McMurry, W. H. Farrar, T. B. Harrison, B. Rosenburgh, A. Tesson, D. Cohen, H. Holstein, W. J. Brewster, J. H. Rochester, H. Marks, J. W. Taylor, M. Michard and son, Jas. Rody, Mrs. Delude, N. Fitch and wife, Mrs. J. B. Rondowney, A. Bartoman, C. E. Pfiefer, Mr. Nichols, Mr. Barclay, Mr. Faxon, Mrs. Savage, and 30 in steerage. From Havana—M. Dragonia, H. McCauley, S. Goodman, H. G. Wolfe, C. Dauphine, J. M. Forrest, Mrs. Callahen, T. Lamb, F. A. Shuck, S. Tockwine, M. Koslop, Mr. Smith, Miss Holt.

In U. S. steam transport Fulton, from Port Royal.—Mrs. H. J. Raymond, Miss M. Raymond, Miss A. Raymond, Miss S. Green, Miss A. Jose, Miss Vanderready, Mrs. M. Lowe, Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. M. Richards, Capt. E. P. Hudson and lady, Miss Stewart, Mrs. M. Paccettie and 4 children, Capt. C. B. Reese, Lieut.-Col. Henningway, Capt. F. H. Dantforth, Capt. P. Stevens, Capt. A. Bump, Capt. F. Bell, Capt. J. Blackburn, Capt. S. Day, Capt. J. S. Matthews, Capt. C. D. Ashcroft, Capt. N. P. Clyde, Lieut. J. Boyer, Lieut. D. Whitlock, Lieut. E. Doe, Lieut. J. Groves, U. S. A.; Lieut. R. C. Barker, Lieut. W. T. Soule, Assist. Surgeon Boyer, U. S. A.; Acting Master Demis, Act'g Master's Mate, J. C. Graves; Assistant Surgeon L. Zenzen, U. S. N.; Acting Assistant Postmaster G. S. Benedict, U. S. N.; Chaplain Harrison, J. S. Hoey, W. B. Dinsmore, Jr.; E. Watson, Capt. Dumont, Mr. Squires, S. S. Burr, M. Hall, D. Benedict, S. E. Foote, H. McCallamont, R. B. Sewall, H. C. Freeman, S. M. Freeman, R. Ireland, F. C. Johnson, W. Bennet, S. Cahill, J. Damon, W. C. Horton, Chas. Stone, J. Shannisuy, P. Castner, G. A. Lannigan, W. R. Coleman, Geo. Nichols, T. Cooper, W. H. Van Brunt, B. C. Bostwick, E. P. Durant, F. Doll, E. Thompson, T. Prettyman, S. S. Parker, J. G. Davis, G. Moore, F. Holmes, J. Muller, A. B. Ives, E. Barlow, Jill Budd, Capt. J. R. Lavendar, D. E. Cornell, F. W. Smith, W. A. Gould, N. R. Scovell, B. F. King, G. W. Colburne, L. Viggin, L. S. Hopkins, J. E. Brounson, S. S. Volum, J. Hudson, J. McCaskey, E. Pease, J. W. Abbot, A. Rachel, Mr. Robinson, S. S. Dexter, A. Yerks, C. W. Weidner. Cabin, 108; Steerage, 276. Total, 384.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 36 | Sun sets..... 5 49 | Moon rises.11 52

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 11 14 | Gov. Island..11 17 | Hell Gate.. 1 2

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Feb. 27.

Cleared.

Steamship Corsica, Le Messurier, Havana and Nassau, E. Cunard.

Steamer City of Bath, Sears, Fortress Monroe, N. L. McCready & Co.; Locust Point, Hoffman, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Geo. Washington, Gager, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Empire, Hunter, Washington, James Hand.

Ship Jean Baptiste, (Fr.) Arcollier, Havre, A. C. Rossiere & Co.; Florenia, Peabody, Shanghai, Peck & Church; Sandusky, Lincken, New-Orleans via Alexandria, Sturgis, Clearman & Co.; Monarch of the Sea, Kukaldy, Liverpool, Traske & Dearborn; Melbourne, (Br.) Cannon, Liverpool, Youngs & Co.

Barks Christabel, (Br.,) Job, London, Sloman & Edye; Pocahontas, (Br.,) Nowell, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.; Moldavian, (Br.,) Ward, St. Thomas, Olyphant, Son & Co.; Sophia Jay, (Br.,) Peterson, London, Wm. Salem & Co.; Martha's Vineyard, Luce, New-Orleans, Thos. Dunham; G. H. Horton, Packard, Philadelphia, R. H. Drummond & Co.; Florence, (Br.,) Lennesug, Cienfuegos, B. F. Small & Co.

Brigs Caroline Eddy, Smith, New-Orleans, Brett, Son & Co; E. Drummond, Conway, Aspinwall, Panama Railroad Co.; Petrel, (Br.,) Clow, Inagua, Miller & Houghton; L. J. Frost, Miner, Za Za, Brett, Son & Co.; Ella, (Br.) Thompson, Matamoras, Ogden & Lacombe; Philip Sanalier, Dailey, Elizabethport, A. J. Dailey; Wm. Adams, (Br.,) Hardman, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevins & Sons; Excelsior, Prudden, Bermuda, McCall & Frith.

Schooners Moonlight, ——, Philadelphia, Tupper & Beattie; Rachel Jane, Roath, Philadelphia, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Charles Crowell, Mehaffey, Philadelphia, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Aymea, (Br.,) Mills, Gonaives, D. R. De Wolff; Enterprise, O'Connell, Eastville, Moreau & Parker; Andrew Stewart, Abrams, Alexandria, Mott Bedell; E. T. Allen, Allen, Philadelphia, C. H. Pierson; H. W. Morse, Gardiner, Newbern, L. Kenny; Buena Vista, Horton, Fortress Monroe, L. Kenny; S. B. Usher, McKenzie, Rio Grande de Sul, Jos. Binto; O. P. Binns, Hall, Fortress Monroe, B. C. Wheeler & Co.; W. E. Leggett, Gibson, Washington, F. J. Campbell; Taylor Small, Rich, York River, F. J. Campbell; A. Kelley, Prior, York River, F. J. Campbell; Chief, Rider, York River, F. J. Campbell; Suwassett, Soper, Fortress Monroe, F. J. Campbell; E. Bement, Decker, Tangier Sound, F. J. Campbell; T. Benedick, King, Philadelphia, Bentley, Smith & Co.; F. B. Allen, Case, Philadelphia, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Serra, (Han.,) Astaza, Havana, Pesant Bros. & Co.; John Forsyth, Birdsall, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Brandywine, Corson, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Life-Boat, Reed, Newburyport, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Geo. Parker, (Br.,) McBride, St. John, N. B., H. J. & C. A. De Wolf; Sarah B. James, Hall, Port Royal, E. W. Lewis & Co.; R. DeWitt, Hendrickson, Port Royal, E. D. Hurlbert & Co.; White Cloud, Leavit, Fortress Monroe, B. C. Wheeler & Co.; Gen. Putnam, Wells, York River, F. J. Campbell; W. Wallace, Scull, Philadelphia, C. H. Pierson; Sarah McDonald, Kelly, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Col. Lester, Perry, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Sloop Harriet Smith, Holscomb, Snow Hill, Moreau & Parker.

Arrived.

Steamship Salvor, Mott, Washington, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Bark Anna, (Olden.,) Schulken, Shanghai Oct. 12, with teas to Weston & Gray. Had heavy weather in the Gulf. Sld. from Anjier Nov. 12; passed Cape Good Hope Dec. 28. While at anchor at Anjier, saw the ship Ashdale, (Br.,) from China, on fire, and burned to the water's edge. The Captain and crew had gone to Anjier in their boats.

Bark Laura, (Brem.,) Schmidt, Bremen 55 ds., with mdse. and 9 passengers to Hermann, Koop & Co. Had heavy head winds the entire passage. Jan. 15, lat. 46 41, lon. 23 10, sprung mizzenmast and received other slight damage.

Bark Pride of the Sea, Brooks, Fort Clinch, Fla., 4 ds., in ballast to Horace E. Brown.

Brig Kung Mon, (of Cardiff,) Hore, Cardenas 22 ds., with molasses to master. Has had heavy N. W. and W. gales most of the passage; was hove to 5 ds. off Hatteras, and has been 12 ds. N. of that point.

Schr. Walter Raleigh, Nickerson, Elizabethport, with coal. Will finish ldg. here for New-Orleans.

Schr. Venus, (Br.,) George, Halifax, N. S., 10 ds., with fish to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. John Mayo, ——, Craney Island, with oysters.

Schr. Mazerpa, Brewer, Pawtuxent River, oysters.

Schr. Nautilus, Woodhull, New-Haven.

WIND—Sunset, S. W., and light.

Sailed.

Feb. 27—Steamships City of Manchester, for Liverpool; McClellan, for ——.

Steamers Geo. Washington, for New-Orleans; Sentinel

Ship Otillie.

Bark Henry Hinckley.

Brigs J. W. Johnson, Prince of Wales, Emily, Nelly Hunt.

Feb. 24—Steamers United States and others.

Ship Mercury.

Barks Bolina, Ealing Grove, Severier, Gan Eden, Greenland.

Brigs Dorothea, Uranus, Warren, Humboldt, Coria, S. W. Eaton, Mameang, Alruccubeh, Terrisata.

Scers. E. C. Johnson, J. T. Williams, A. Smith, C. M. Nevins, Memento, J. S. Bulley, J. N. Hall, Magellan, Harvest Queen, Ripple, M. A. Hyer, Joshua Hamlin, J. H. Morton, Gen. Banks, S. A. Bayles, Albert Pharo, C. W. Locke.

Miscellaneous.

The ship Dreadnought, Capt. Rockwell, late Lyttle, deceased, which arrived last night from Liverpool, via Fayal, reports: 214 passengers, among whom were four deaths. She had heavy gales the entire passage, losing rudder, spars, sails, etc., etc. Feb. 14, lat. 40 12, lon. 10 35, exchanged signals with ship Rhine, bound E.

Returned—Brig Nellie Hunt, (Br.,) Nelson, hence 26th inst., for Buenos Ayres, having, on the same day, at 4½ P. M., while going through the Swash Channel, near Sandy Hook, came in collision with Br. bark Navigator, hence for Glasgow, striking the Nellie Hunt on the starboard bow, cutting her down to the water's edge, carrying away head-gear, jibboom, foretopsail-yard, bowsprit, stem, cutwater, started deck-house, windlass, bits and head; also unhung the mainboom and did other damage, and caused the vessel to leak.

Bark Navigator, (Br.,) Plummer, hence 26th inst., bound to Glasgow, having, on the same day, while going down the Swash Channel, come in collision with brig Nellie Hunt, hence for Buenos Ayres, which stove in the port bow badly, carried away foretopgallantmast, and caused the vessel to leak.

Spoken, &c.

Amazone—Dutch bark, from London for Batavia, Jan. 24, lat. 4 05 N., lon. 24 27.

Alligonda Jacoba—Dutch bark, 23 days from Rotterdam for Batavia, Jan. 24, lat. 4 05 N., lon. 24 27. All well.

Annie Armstrong—ship, off Nantucket Shoals, Feb. 23, 4 days hence for Queenstown.

Domestic Ports.

HOLMES' HOLE, Feb. 25—Arr. bark C. B. Hamilton, Soule, from Cardenas for Boston; brig Fannie H. Lincoln, Wooster, from Matanzas for Portland. The Fannie Lincoln, in a gale on the 15th inst., started cargo between decks and stove 100 hhds. of molasses.

Also arr. Br. brig Veteran, Gamage, from New-York for Halifax; schrs. Elizabeth Segur and Moses Waring, from New-York for Boston; James Powers, from Machapanzor River, Va., for Portsmouth; Christopher Loeser, from Boston for Philadelphia; C. M. Walton, from Provincetown for New-York.

Sailed—Brig Fannie Lincoln and schrs. Wonder and London. Passed by, Br. bark Palmer, from Matanzas for Portland.

Feb. 26—Arr. Br. brig Peerless, from Cardenas for Boston; brig Irene, from Miragoane, for do.; schrs. John Slusmon, from Boston for Alexandra; H. N. Farnham and Mary Louise, from Boston for Philadelphia; Ruth S. Hodgdon and Justina, from Rockland for New-York.

Sailed—Schrs. C. Loeser, John Slusmon, Mary Louisa,